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DESERT GRAIN TO AID CHINA IN DROUGHT?

Deep-Rooted Wheat Awaits Late Rains Unwithered, Experiments Show

MAY SOLVE LONG DROUGHT PROBLEM

Cultivation Needs Only Simple Implements Used by Primitive Peasants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING — Seed which will yield wheat in the arid regions of China and so serve to prevent famine was recently explained to the Peiping Rotary Club by L. M. Outerbridge, who has completed interesting agricultural experiments at Fenchow in Shansi Province.

The purpose of the experiments was to find a seed suitable to Shansi, Shensi and Kansu Provinces, where drought has been a plague for centuries. For several reasons it has been impracticable to undertake artificial irrigation in these regions, and many crop failures have been reported due to delayed rain.

Mr. Outerbridge showed by means of photographs that the new drought-resisting seed produces bountiful crops where the old native grain succumbs.

All experiments were carried out in ways feasible for the peasants to imitate, and for this reason the use of foreign machinery was ruled out.

Although it could be shown that deeper plowing would retain moisture in the ground, and thus sustain the life of a plant during the dry spell, the agricultural workers at Fenchow decided not to employ the deep-cutting foreign plows because the Chinese could not afford to buy them and could not work them with the animals at their disposal. Reforestation, although undoubtedly valuable, was also ruled out as a famine preventive measure for the immediate future.

The new seed grain, which was selected for its deep root and thick leaves, has the ability to wait for late rains without withering. Careful research into soil conditions and experimentation with many seeds were required before this particular plant was selected for this territory.

Samples of seeds from many parts of the world were tested to discover grain suitable for the arid conditions. Last year co-operative tests were conducted on more than 100 farms and the result showed that certain drought-resistant seeds, sown side by side with the local seed, produced bountiful crops, which in some cases exceeded four times that of the customary seed.

Mr. Outerbridge explained that $40,000 donated for the relief of the famine victims would feed only 7000 people for one month, whereas the same sum of money invested in the new seed would plant 12,000 acres, thus producing sufficient grain to feed 25,000 people for one year.

Traveling Shops to Pay Dublin's Only New Tax

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Ernest Blythe, Minister of Finance in the Irish Free State, introduced his budget in the Dail in an optimistic speech on May 1. He said that during the past year revenue exceeded expenditure and it had been possible to keep expenditure below the level of the previous estimate. The budget balanced with a nominal surplus of £13,000. There was no necessity, therefore, for increased taxation, though it was not possible to reduce it.

Only one small item of new taxation was imposed, namely, on hawkers selling wares from house to house by mechanically propelled vehicles, called traveling shops, who would be called upon to pay a license duty of £10, bringing the exchequer £3000 yearly.

The income tax surtax remained unchanged. The minister explained that it was found impossible to give relief to small income taxpayers without imposing fresh taxation. By keeping the income tax at 3s. in the pound, 1s. 6d. less than in England, it was hoped to induce people of Irish origin to return to their native land.

A new national loan is to be issued this year.

Ford Ends Stroll With Foot Race

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. (AP)—He didn't say whether it was part of his daily routine, but Henry Ford ran a 100-yard dash with his secretary, Frank Campbell, here April 30 and won.

The race came at the end of an after-breakfast stroll, the Detroit motor car maker challenging and winning by several yards.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford and Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford, before leaving for Washington, inspected gardens here, at Kenmore, home of Mary Washington; at Stratford, ancestral home of the Virginia Lees; and at Chatham. They are touring Virginia during Garden Week.

Ban on Russian Coal by U. S. Is Demanded

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington

THE Treasury, Commerce and Labor Departments are considering May 1 a petition by Pennsylvania anthracite interests urging an embargo on Russian coal. The Pennsylvania operators claimed Russian coal was sold at cheaper prices than it could be produced in this country.

While only about 200,000 tons had been landed at Philadelphia, the anthracite operators said they learned imports would increase. The Russian coal not only is being shipped to the United States but to Canada.

Wet 'Inferred' Hoover Stand on Prohibition

Leader in Repeal Ranks Admits He Discussed Deductions Only

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Capt. William H. Stayton's statement that President Hoover "is beginning to doubt whether prohibition can be enforced" was an inference he drew from conversations with four members of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, two Democrat Senators and seven members of the House, he told the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee on May 1.

The chairman of the board of directors of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment also named for the committee six members of Hoover's Cabinet whom he declared in a letter believe prohibition is a failure in their personal view. The men he named were Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General; Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

"Of course this is not going to help us," Captain Stayton wrote to Dr. John R. Frost of Philadelphia, but added that it was "heartening" that 6 out of 10 Cabinet members under a dry President should consider prohibition a failure. Captain Stayton declared that his view that Mr. Hoover is weakening on prohibition was formed after he had been called before the law enforcement commission and asked questions about a possible substitute if prohibition were repealed.

He said he had conversations with four members of the commission, three of whom he named as William S. Kenyon, Henry W. Anderson and Roscoe Pound, that led him to conclude that they were trying to work out some other plan for liquor distribution.

He was not told that the committee was going to present a substitute plan to the President, he said, and commissioners did not tell him that the President was beginning to doubt whether prohibition could be enforced. He merely inferred that, he admitted.

The Senators from whose conversation Captain Stayton drew inferences as to President Hoover's view on prohibition he named as Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, and Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri.

Representatives with whom he talked on the subject were J. Charles Linthicum (D), Representative from Maryland; John J. Cochran (D.), Representative from Missouri; Robert H. Clancy (R.), Representative from Michigan; Mary T. Norton (D.), Representative from New Jersey; James M. Beck (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania; James T. Igoe (D.), Representative from Illinois and Adolph J. Sabath (D.), Representative from Illinois.

Organized Crime Wanes in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hoodlum gangs are beginning to break in Chicago as organized lawlessness has set in on a decline, it is reported by George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney. The crime situation has begun to yield, he declared. A hard struggle lies ahead to clean it up, but the possibility of success in rooting out abnormal crime appears distantly in view.

Better enforcement of the prohibition laws is playing its part in crime reduction, the federal prosecutor indicated.

"There is an earnest effort being made by both the city and government forces at this time in Chicago to dry up the source of easy money in violating the prohibition and gambling laws," he said. "I think it is safe to say that never since prohibition has become a law has such progress been made toward eliminating the source of easy money that goes into the hands of organized crime as has been made in the past several months. I do not want anyone to be under any misapprehension relating to this situation, for the work is not finished; it is only begun."

CHARTER SOUGHT FOR FLIERS' UNION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Efforts are being made to unionize the aviators, and a charter is sought for an International Brotherhood of Airmen of America.

The American Federation of Labor has issued a charter for an Aviators' and Pilots' Union at Muskogee, Okla.

INDUSTRY SEEKS ITS OWN RELIEF FROM FARM ACT

National Trade Chamber May Move on Federal-Backed Co-operatives

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Chamber of Commerce paused only long enough in its turbulent discussion of the Agricultural Marketing Act to hear a Canadian denounce the pending United States tariff, and then returned on May 1 to the question which in the last 24 hours had caused a commotion hardly equaled over any other matter in the 18 years of the organization's history.

The question of whether organized business would formally denounce the farm act, which is looked upon as a sword and buckler by organized agriculture, and thereby precipitate a possible political issue, wavered in the balance as the resolutions committee of the chamber wrestled in secret session with the problem. The committee will report out some sort of a resolution and the whole matter will be threshed out in general session.

In the interim, the regular program of round table sessions went on, with the high light among all addresses the speech of Col. J. H. Woods, Calgary, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, who pleaded with the United States to consider the hardships and possible consequences to the Dominion which the pending United States tariff will bring, he said, in its wake.

In the meantime, repercussions of he speech of the day before of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, defending the Federal Farm Board, and referring to the "wild men over in the Senate," were heard among members of Congress. It was agreed on all sides that the topic opened up by the chamber debate would have a far-reaching political effect in farm regions, and that passage of a resolution denouncing the Farm Board at the present time might become a serious national issue.

Says Farmers Would Rise Again

In general, speakers representing interested organizations within the chamber attacked the Farm Board on the broad ground that it was using government money to finance co-operative marketing associations which are competing directly with private business.

Their attacks brought extemporaneous defense from the Secretary of Agriculture, Franklin W. Fort (R.), Representative from New Jersey, who drew the act, and Lynn Taber, master of the National Grange. The latter warned organized business that any resolution taken by the national chamber against the Agricultural Marketing Act would rouse farmers throughout the Nation. Mr. Hyde similarly asked the chamber if they were willing to take the political consequences of such a resolution.

"All I ask you to do," he said, "is to take a look at the wild men over in

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Attleboro G. A. R. Promotes Return of Clock to Georgia

After 66 years away from its original home, on the plantation of Thomas B. King, St. Simon's Island, Ga., from which it was taken in 1863 by the men of the U. S. S. Ethan Allen in the War Between the States, a fine old clock left Boston on the steamship City of Montgomery, April 30, bound for its native town where it will be posted as a symbol of the friendship and good will now existing between the North and the South.

The return of the clock was sponsored by the G. A. R. Dining Club of Attleboro, Mass., where it has been kept in the family of Edmond H. Gingras, who purchased the timepiece at an auction. It will be returned to the lineal descendants of the King family. A penciled note on the clock gave the clue to its origin.

It is expected that Mayor Briggs of Attleboro, Mr. Gingras and Joseph W. Martin Jr., Representatives in Congress from the Attleboro district, will take part in the ceremonies at St. Simon's Island, where a grand reception awaits the Massachusetts delegates, bearing the old clock.

Biddies in Illinois Earn $1.40 a Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—If every hen in the United States had done as well in 1929 as the hens on 216 Illinois farms whose operators kept accurate records in co-operation with the Illinois College of Agriculture, the net profits for the 25,000,000-odd biddies would have been in the neighborhood of $35,000,000.

On the 216 Illinois farms net profits per hen were $1.40 according to H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist of the agricultural college. The total for the group was $55,972 and Mr. Alp adds that interest, labor, feed and all other costs were paid in addition to this net earning.

He admits that not all hens in Illinois showed as much profit as these in the 216 demonstration flocks, which had the best of everything in breeding, feeding and management. Even with the 216 there was a wide range of earnings. The best one-third of the flocks paid net profits of $2.77 a hen, or almost twice as much as the average for the whole group, while the poorest one-third netted only 14 cents a hen.

Warner Report on Garrett Finds Bribery and Corruption

Charges Vice Protected by Boston Police Department and That Heads Ignored Rules and Were Incompetent

Findings were made by Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner that corruption and bribery for the protection of vice have existed in the Boston police department; and that the rules of the police department have been ignored and unenforced by Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner; Michael H. Crowley, superintendent; Capt. George W. Patterson, and others, in his report to the Massachusetts Legislature today that the pension of Oliver B. Garrett, former head of the liquor squad, was fraudulently obtained.

After reviewing the evidence with regard to the pensioning of Garrett, the Attorney-General said:

"I find that such conditions are rampant as give rise and substantiation to the belief of official incompetence.

"That there has been corruption and bribery for the protection of vice among some of those charged with its detection and prosecution.

"That there has been disregard of the constitutional guaranties against unreasonable searches and seizures.

"That rules of the police department have been ignored and unenforced by the Commissioner, by Superintendent Crowley and by Captain Patterson, and by others.

"That the records of the police service are unreliable.

"That the disposition of quantities of liquor seized by the police and carried to headquarters since prohibition went into effect cannot be accounted for.

"That complaints which may have been made against police officers alleging protection of vice are permitted to lie dormant in the files without having been formulated into charges, or, if formulated, they have not been submitted to determination by trial boards, as is provided by the rules of the department.

"That the administration of the department, in so far as it relates to the suppression of vice and other wrong-doing, is inefficient.

"There was evidence that certain other police officers connected with Garrett's squad were guilty of accepting bribes and were conniving with law-breakers. Whether in fact they were as guilty is for another tribunal to determine.

"I find that Capt. George W. Patterson, head of the liquor and narcotic

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LINDBERGH WELL STARTED ON WAY BACK WITH MAIL

Lands at Porto Cabezas, Nicaragua—Havana Next, Then Miami

PORTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh set his inaugural seven-day Buenos Aires-New York air mail plane down on the landing field here to complete his flying from Cristobal at 12 noon, E. S. T., May 1. He left Cristobal at 7:58 a. m., E. S. T., flying the 395-mile distance in 4h. 2m.

Colonel Lindbergh will remain overnight at Porto Cabezas, a new station on the air mail route between Miami and Cristobal, and will then depart for Havana and Miami.

COLON, Canal Zone (AP) — Colonel Lindbergh, homeward bound, took off at 7:58 a. m. May 1 for Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, carrying 201 pounds of Montevideo-New York air mail.

A squadron of army aviators escorted the famous airman from France Field.

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP) — Colonel Lindbergh ended his stay in Panama May 1 to take the first air mail on the next to the last lap of its seven-day trip from Buenos Aires to New York.

Taking off from here at 8 a. m. the famous aviator planned to land shortly after noon at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, and continue May 2 to Miami, where he will deliver the mail to a regular New York plane.

His flight from Puerto Cabezas to Miami will be directly across the Carribbean, just as was his flight from Miami last week-end. At that time Colonel Lindbergh carried the first mail from New York to South America on the new seven-day schedule.

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Three attempts were necessary before the plane carrying the mail which Colonel Lindbergh takes north with him from Cristobal could cross the Chilean Andes, from Buenos Aires to Santiago.

On his first trial, Harry F. Colliver, the pilot of the fast mail plane, reached a height of 24,000 feet, but could not get over the range in safety. On April 27 he tried again but a cloud screen 35,000 feet high made the crossing impossible and he returned. He succeeded April 28 in crossing by flying 17,000 feet high, landing in Santiago at 10 that day.

Meanwhile the Pan-American-Grace Airways, fearing failure of the third attempt, had hired a special express train between Mendoza, Argentina, and Santiago. The flight was continued successfully.

Canada to Initiate Fishery Department

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—A new portfolio of fisheries to be added to the Federal Cabinet has been announced on the order paper by W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister.

Arthur Cardin, at present Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will become Minister of Marine, and an outsider, probably from Prince Edward Island, will be appointed to the new position. This will bring the Cabinet back to 18 members, the portfolio of immigration having remained vacant since Robert Forke was appointed to the Senate.

There has long been agitation for a Department of Fisheries and the Duncan Commission, which inquired into the maritime claims, included such a step in its recommendations. While the new Minister might not be appointed for some time, the names of J. E. Sinclair and Prof. Cyrus MacMillan of McGill University are prominently mentioned in this connection, both being natives of "the island," the only Province not represented in the Cabinet.

GOLDSBOROUGH IN EL PASO

EL PASO, Tex. (AP)—Frank Goldsborough, 19-year-old transcontinental flier, arrived in El Paso at 6:30 a. m. (M. S. T.) May 1.

FLYING SAFETY IS CHAMPIONED BY FRED STONE

Veteran Actor-Producer Speaks at Boston Conference

Fred Stone, veteran Broadway actor-producer, made a mistake when he tried to learn about aviation from the sky, down—he should have learned from the bottom, up.

He told the Massachusetts Safety Council so May 1 at its ninth annual meeting at the Statler Hotel, in Boston. He was on the program with Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger—transpacific airplane pilot. Even from his own experience with aviation, which resulted in a crack-up during a solo flight, Mr. Stone drew the conclusion that flying is safe.

"I'm crazy about aviation," Mr. Stone said in his joviay way. "It's all right. I tried it. I'm still here and aviation is still here.

"I'm not like Hegenberger, who went at it the right way. He learned from the bottom up. I tried to learn it from the sky down, and it didn't work.

Should Learn from Bottom, Up

"You should always learn from the bottom, up, unless you're digging a well. Nothing's the matter with aviation. Two years ago I was bitten by the bug. A year and a half ago I discovered the law of gravitation—one law that is enforced.

"I'd be at it still but for four good reasons. There's nothing the matter with aviation. I only slipped on a banana peel. Aviation is safe.'"

In a more serious vein, Lieutenant Hegenberger said that if aviation accidents due to drunken piloting could be separated from the other kinds of mishaps the air would be recognized as a safer means of transportation than either the automobile or the railroad. Accidents due to structural failures are now almost unheard of, he said.

Careful attention to the dictates of industrial safety enabled Bird & Son, at East Walpole, to operate one of its plants for 23 months, working a total of over 1,000,000 man-hours without a single mishap that required the loss of a day's time, Philip A. Allen, president of the company, said at the morning session of the conference.

Urges Safety Education

In urging upon the conference the necessity of teaching safety to employees Mr. Allen said: "It is one of the hardest jobs in the world, for human nature makes people love to take chances. To get a job done, to get somewhere quickly, to try something new, means taking chances, so that it is not easy to get into an organization, especially an aggressive and progressive one, the idea of playing safe every hour, every minute, of the day."

"It can be clearly shown that it pays in dollars and cents," he stated in conclusion, "but if it didn't pay, what satisfaction would there be in running a successful business if we didn't do every last thing to protect our workers from accidents?"

Speaking at the afternoon session J. Foster Smith, representing the Pequot Mills, recommended co-operation between labor and the management as one of the most effective methods of promoting industrial safety. In their organization, he explained, three workers' committees represent the employees. The familiarity of the workers with the dangers inherent in industrial machinery is transposed, through these committees to a "safety engineer" whose one task is to study and eliminate every factor which militates against the safety of the worker.

702 JAPANESE REACH BRAZIL

SANTOS, Brazil (By U. P.)—Seven hundred and two Japanese immigrants, the vanguard of several thousand others en route, arrived here, April 30, aboard the Kawachi Maru. The immigrants will settle in the State of Sao Paulo. Nine hundred and three Japanese are due May 29 aboard the Kangawa Maru, while 1225 are expected on the Buenos Ayres Maru June 4.

QUIET MAY DAY REPORTED FROM WORLD CAPITALS

Many Demonstrations Are Staged, for the Most Part Without Disturbance

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Unemployed workers numbering about 1000 from the chief industrial centers of Great Britain, including a party of women from Lancashire, headed by Mrs. Rosina Smith, ex-parliamentary candidate for Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, and others from Plymouth, arrived here on the completion of their march and participated, May 1, in a general gathering at Hyde Park in celebration of "Labor Day."

A manifesto issued jointly by the Labor party and the Trades Union Congress General Council representing 4,000,000 workers says that Labor is celebrating "the grand triumph of its cause." The manifesto continues: "Workers everywhere through their trade unions, political and co-operative organizations are steadily gaining power and using it to remove social and economic inequalities and injustices which make for class hatred and produce antagonisms leading to war. . . . The Labor Government is working to promote world peace and disarmament. Its international policy has been guided by ideals of freedom, peace and progress for all peoples.

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, in a special message adds: "Last year when this festival came round we were just on the eve of a great victory; now we are engaged in the heavy, responsible task which that victory has laid on our shoulders. We have need more than ever for that same spirit of steady, enthusiastic comradeship which has carried the party to its present great position."

PARIS (AP)—Three incipient May Day demonstrations, one in Paris and two in the suburbs, were quicky suppressed by the police.

Altogether about one-fifth of the 600,000 workers in the main industries observed a May Day strike, but the down-town part of Paris was almost normal in appearance except for the complete absence of taxicabs.

The police arrested 223 persons, of whom 43 were foreigners.

Police suppressed the May Day issue of the Communist Paper L'Humanité before it ever appeared. They seized the entire 100,000 copies and broke the plates.

TOKYO (AP)—Hundreds of arrests and temporary detentions marked Japanese observance of May Day, which, however, was generally orderly. More than 50,000 persons participated in empire-wide demonstrations.

In a clash at Kawasaki, suburb of Tokyo, two policemen were wounded. In Tokyo 15,000 persons paraded the length of the capital, closely shepherded by 6500 police, while in Osaka, industrial center of the empire, 30,000

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

British Turn Back 'Golf Invasion' by American Women

SUNNINGDALE (AP) — A British women's golf team defeated a women's team from the United States, May 1, in an all-day competition consisting of foursomes in the morning and singles in the afternoon.

The score was 8½ to 6½. The British won two foursomes and six singles, while the Americans won two foursomes and four singles. One foursome was halved.

The four American victories in the singles were contributed by Miss Maureen Orcutt, New York; Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, Mich., and Miss Louise H. Fordyce, Youngstown, O. Misses Glenna Collett, Virginia Van Wie, Helen L. Hicks, Edith A. Quier, Bernice Wall and Mrs. Leo Federman were defeated.

Miss Collett, captain of the visiting team, lost a close battle to Miss Gourlay, captain of the home guard, 1 up, while Miss Hicks and Miss Quier were each defeated by a margin of 2 and 1.

The matches attracted great crowds and Sunningdale's first hole was lined from tee to fairway as the afternoon singles started. The crowd was estimated at 2000.

Miss Orcutt defeated Mrs. J. B. Watson, 4 and 3. Miss Enid Wilson won from Miss Van Wie, 4 and 3.

Mrs. O. S. Hill, United States, won from Miss Elsie Corlett, 2 and 1.

Coolidge to Visit Watertown on May 8

Jonh A. Colbert of Watertown, secretary of the Watertown Tercentenary Committee, announces that Calvin Coolidge has agreed to visit Watertown May 8 in connection with the town's tercentenary celebration and to make an address.

The former President and Mrs. Coolidge will arrive in Boston the preceding day and will be the guests of Frank Stearns. Invitations have been extended to all members of the Senate and House to attend the Watertown celebration on May 8. Governor Allen will be present.

The willingness of the former President not only to attend the Watertown celebration but to deliver a speech is attributed by sponsors of the occasion to the fact that Coolidge ancestors came from Watertown and that the President has a strong sentimental interest.

HOOVER SENDS NAVAL TREATY TO SENATE FOR RATIFICATION

President's Message Consists of One Sentence of Less Than 90 Words

TRIPARTITE PACT IS BIG ACHIEVEMENT

Statement Made by Robinson, Who Holds Reception of Senators

President Hoover has sent the London Naval Treaty of 1930 to the Senate in a message of less than 90 words, for immediate ratification, thus losing virtually no time since the copy of the pact was handed to the President by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, April 30. The document, an official transcript of the treaty, is a certified copy, the original of which was signed by the delegates in London and remained in England.

Joseph T. Robinson, soon after landing, made known his views on the result of the three months' negotiations. As regards the three-party pact between the United States, Japan and Great Britain, he declared it was a great achievement, adding that he favored prompt action by the Senate. In concluding his remarks the Senator referred to the "harmonious relations" which had grown up between the delegates to the London conference.

The cables indicate that the Italian Government has acted quickly on its "liberty of action in naval construction" by deciding to lay down further war vessels. Its action, it is stated by the press, is not aimed at any nation but is merely to establish a "proper equilibrium" among the nations' navies.

In the British House of Commons, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced the naval activities of the three signatories, especially alluding to cruiser construction. The Labor Government, he stated, was considering the future action of the Admiralty, as to whether its construction program should be spread over a term of years or kept to the requirements of the next 12 months.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Anxious that the American Government be the first to approve the Naval Treaty of London, President Hoover ordered the pact submitted to the Senate today within 24 hours after it was placed in his hands by the returning delegates.

In asking for Senate ratification, he drafted a short letter indorsing the work of the delegation which represented him in London. His letter was one of the shortest of such public documents in history.

The lone sentence of less than 90 words follows:

"To the Senate:

"I transmit herewith a treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval armament, signed at London on April 22, 1930, by the plenipotentiaries of the President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, to the ratification of which I ask the advice and consent of the Senate.

(Signed) "Herbert Hoover."

Chairman William E. Borah of the Foreign Relations Committee, to which the treaty goes as a matter of course, said every effort would be made for action at his session.

Mr. Borah has indicated he favors ratification but it is apparent that approval will not be given without a contest, and considerable delay.

The President ordered the treaty sent to Capitol Hill at the opening of the Senate session at noon, one of the White House messengers being intrusted with presenting it formally to the Senators.

Tripartite Pact Big Achievement, Robinson Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and a member of the American delegation to the London naval conference, believes that the true measure of progress realized at this parley is found in the fact that naval armament competition was eliminated among the three great sea powers.

That Japan, Great Britain and the United States reached an understanding on all naval categories, both as to total tonnage, gun power and size of individual units, is to Mr. Robinson the greatest achievement of the conference and the factor that opens the way for future progress in naval curtailment.

"The treaty puts the three powers at ease as between themselves on naval matters," Mr. Robinson declared, "and when it becomes effective will result in a termination of competition, or threatened competition, in all categories. That in my opinion is the most wholesome end that could be effected."

The Democratic leader explained his position to the press in an interview on April 30, shortly after he had returned to his seat in the Senate and had been accorded a most unusual welcome. When it was learned that he was in the chamber, James Watson (D.), Senator from Indiana, and majority floor leader, suggested that the Senate recess briefly to greet its returned colleague, and the proposal was promptly acted upon.

Accompanied by Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon and Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Robinson was escorted to a place in front of the Vice-Pres-

Woman Counsel Wins Case in British Court

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

MRS. Elizabeth Bethune Campbell, the first woman to appear as counsel before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council here, received a judgment in her favor May 1.

The case concerned the accounts of the estate of her mother, Lady Howland of Toronto, Ont. Mrs. Campbell is from the United States, and is returning to Boston with her husband and two children shortly.

Viceroy Denies Moslem Plea for Lenience

Sends Firm Reply to Indian Appeal for Forbearance Toward Gandhi Move

SIMLA, India (AP)—The Viceroy, May 1, made public the correspondence between himself and Mahomed Ali, influential Moslem leader, who co-operated with Mahatma Gandhi in his earlier civil disobedience campaign.

Mahomed has been hostile to Gandhi in the present Satyagrahi movement, but has been equally hostile to British rule in India. His chief concern seems to be to prevent domination of the Moslems by the Hindus, a development that causes him and his followers much concern.

In the correspondence he appeals to the Viceroy not to make the present situation graver by the arrest of Gandhi.

The Viceroy, replying, reminds Mahomed that some Indian leaders rejected the hand of friendship proffered by the Government and had chosen the widespread movement of disobedience of law.

The letter concludes: "So long as the law is openly defied the Government must resist its subversion."

LONDON (AP)—British newspapers, May 1, said that they understood that the Indian Administration, working with the approval of the Home Government, would take immediate strong action to put down the civil disobedience campaign of Mahatma Gandhi and the All-India National Congress.

It was believed, the papers said, that Gandhi would be arrested. In some quarters it was recalled, however, that the Mahatma's arrest often has been reported as imminent, but never had materialized. There is a widely held view that the Government's refusal to grant him the martyrdom of arrest has strengthened its position.

BOMBAY (AP)—Reports have spread among salt merchants recently that the Government either would abolish the salt duty or reduce it, hence they canceled orders or took such quantities as were sufficient for current needs, with the consequence that salt prices rose in some districts.

The Government May 1 issued a communiqué denying that abolition or reduction of the duty was planned and urged traders to resume normal activity.

CALCUTTA, Bengal (AP)—The press which prints the papers Liberty and Bangabasi decided May 1 not to publish any further, rather than pay the 5000 rupees (about $1800) demanded as security for each paper under the viceregal press censorship ordinance.

This followed the example of Advance, Keeper of the Press, and the Indian Daily News here.

MADRAS, India (AP)—C. Rajgo Palachari, one of Mahatma Gandhi's foremost lieutenants, arrested at Vedaranyam for violation of the Salt Act, was sentenced May 1 to six months' imprisonment and fined 200 rupees, or about $70.

Old Army Kitchen May Follow Mule

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The "soup kitchen" on wheels that followed many a doughboy to the front during the World War is about to undergo a severe test that may result in it following the army mule to the background in the modernized army.

Orders have gone out from Maj.-Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, that a newly designed kitchen equipped with a pressure cooker shall be built for an experiment. The new cooker, with its clamped-down lid, pressure gauge and safety valve, can materially shorten the time of cooking, it is pointed out.

The present rolling kitchens are not adapted for cooking while on the move and some time must elapse upon arrival before the food is ready. The pressure cooker, the War Department says, can bake the army's beans in 50 minutes, whereas the ordinary cooking method requires from 8 to 12 hours. Meat and vegetables can be cooked in 15 minutes or a little more by the new method.

ident's desk and with Vice-President Curtis by his side he shook hands with his fellow senators as they filed past him with words of commendation and greeting.

In Mr. Robinson's opinion it will be a sound policy "to go forward with the naval construction program called for in the treaty." He estimated this would cost an approximate $100,000,000 a year for new craft; but such an outlay, he held, was necessary due to needed replacements and requirements of national defense. Whether this policy was followed, Mr. Robinson added, was up to the Hoover Administration.

Mr. Robinson heartily favored prompt action by the Senate on the London Naval Treaty, and expressed the view that the pact would encounter little difficulty when it was fully understood. Public committee hearings on the treaty Mr. Robinson had no objection to as long as they were confined to the content and purpose of the treaty.

Hearings for the purpose of disclosing the course and incidents of the protracted negotiations, Mr. Robinson considers would be harmful to the best interests of the agreement. The treaty will result in reductions in several categories, he asserted, listing these as battleships, destroyers and submarines. In cruisers there will be a slight increase in tonnage.

Big Destroyer Reduction

The reduction in destroyers Mr. Robinson described as very great; adding that the United States did not, however, lose its front-rank position in this type of craft. As regards submarines, Mr. Robinson declared that the United States had built only a few such ships since the war and the majority of these vessels in the service were already well along toward obsolescence and that there was a need for newer and more modern submersibles.

Parity in Mr. Robinson's viewpoint means "equality of strength" and this he declared the London Treaty gives the United States. Under its terms the United States, he explained, will be allowed to build 18 8-inch gun cruisers as against 15 to Great Britain. As to the moot issue among naval authorities over the 6-inch gun and the 8-inch gun Mr. Robinson said there was a wide variance of opinion. Within its range, he declared, many experts look upon the 6-inch gun as the more effective of the two weapons.

A marked change in the feeling among the delegations marked the end of the conference in comparison with that when it opened Mr. Robinson declared. When the American delegation first reached London there was an air of coolness he said on the part of at least one continental power to the United States and Great Britain on the ground that it had been neglected in the preliminary discussions.

But by the time the conference was well under way and when it had completed its work a most harmonious relationship had grown up among all the delegates and he expressed the opinion that general good will existed when the conference formally adjourned.

First Lord of Admiralty Makes Statement in British Parliament

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Labor Government is now considering certain specific measures consequent upon its signature of the London Naval Treaty. In particular it is taking up the question of whether its current construction program in consonance with this treaty shall be spread over a term of years or be confined to the requirements of the coming twelve months. It is recalled that after the signature of the Washington treaty of 1922, a bill was passed through the British Parliament giving the Government powers to prohibit armed shipbuilding by private firms here in contravention of that agreement. This has now to be modified to render it applicable to the London treaty. Other similar points may have to be provided for.

In the meanwhile A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to questions in the House of Commons on April 30, said: "The effect of the London Naval Treaty in regard to cruiser strength is as follows: As regards ourselves, we will construct the two 8-inch 10,000-ton cruisers of the 1928 program or the one 8-inch 10,000-ton cruiser of the 1929 program, and the figure of 15 8-inch-gun cruisers will constitute the total number allowed for the British Commonwealth of Nations. The United States, which entered the conference with a proposed program of 23 8-inch 10,000-ton cruisers, will actually not complete more than 15 of this type before 1936, retaining only the option to have three more under construction and not completed before the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 respectively. Japan will remain at her present figure of 12 8-inch-gun cruisers and will not embark on reconstruction as previously anticipated. Regarding 6-inch-gun cruisers, the London Naval Treaty allows, generally speaking, only for replacement, except that in the case of the United States special provisions are made for the carrying out of the long-postponed cruiser construction."

STATE MUSIC GROUP CHOOSES "REGULARS"

WORCESTER, Mass.—"Regular" officers were elected April 30 by the Massachusetts State Federation of Music Clubs at the annual convention in the Bancroft here.

By a vote of 64 to 51 the regulars prevailed over the "insurgents" and elected the following officers: Mrs. Frederick L. Milliken, North Scituate, president; Mrs. Florence B. Cashman, Fall River, Mrs. Harry L. Thompson, Needham, and Mrs. Nelson W. Howard, Boston, vice-presidents; Mrs. Harriet Estes, Wollaston, secretary; Mrs. Gustave Preston, Swampscott, treasurer.

U. S. STEEL STARTS STEAMSHIP LINE

NEW YORK (AP)—Organization by the United States Steel Corporation of the Isthmian Steamship Company was announced April 30. The new concern will acquire and operate the ocean-going cargo fleet heretofore run by the United Steel Products Company, a steel corporation subsidiary, under the name Isthmian Steamship Lines.

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WETS ACCUSED OF MISLEADING MEN WHO WORK

Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Head Says 'Yes' Repeal Does Not Mean Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, state president of the W. C. T. U., charged that the wets are capitalizing in industrial centers the argument that prohibition makes for unemployment. She said women are being told in these communities that their husbands who are out of work will get jobs if they vote "Yes" on the referendum for repeal of the so-called "Baby Volstead Act" this fall.

Mrs. Ropes told the Hampden County W. C. T. U. that the newspapers in this section of the country seemed unfair to the dry cause with one exception. That newspaper, she said, was The Christian Science Monitor.

The state president urged that lists of new voters be secured to follow up the names in the cause of temperance. She cited the radio as a means of expression open to the drys and voiced gratification that it was open to their cause and not, she implied, so restricted as many newspapers.

The resolutions committee presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That we endeavor to form a strong, efficient organization to fight the efforts of the liquor element in connection with the referendum. Resolved, also, that we will fight, not for personal advantage, but for God and home and every land."

Miss Ellen Winslow of Springfield, county evangelistic director, said Italians and Poles should be reached with dry literature in their own language. She said if these and other people from across the water do not like America's temperance laws and do not see the value of these laws in the promotion of education and higher wages, they were at personal liberty to return to their homes in their own countries where they may have their drinking life.

Music

Symphonic Française

The Symphonie Française, a chamber orchestra composed of 25 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave its first concert in John Hancock Hall last night. Abdon Laus, first bassoonist of the Boston Orchestra, is conductor, and Gaston Hamelin, first clarinet of the larger organization, assistant conductor. Norbert Lauga was violin soloist last night, and Bernard Zighera his piano accompanist. Albert Snow assisted as organist.

At the beginning, the Adagio from Saint-Saëns's Organ Symphony was played in memory of Georges Longy. The regular program included "La Princesse Jaune," Saint-Saëns; Suite Orientale, Suzanne Smetz; Andante, Fauré; Fantaisie, Gaubert; Prelude to "Il Filtro," Paul Allen; "La Boite à Joujoux," Debussy; A minor Concerto for strings and organ, Vivaldi-Nachéz; Fantaisie Impromptu, Pierné; Nocturne, Lili Boulanger; Scherzo Tarantelle, Wieniawski; Rapsodie Norvégienne, Lalo.

A list for the most part of pieces in the typical French idiom, ingratiating and "Mediterraneanized," making not too heavy demands on the listener, except, in certain instances, in the matter of length. The Suite Orientale of Suzanne Smetz, whose name is unfamiliar, had its first performance. It proved to be the conventional Parisian refraction of Eastern scenes. It was no kindness to its composer to play it immediately after the Saint-Saëns item. The prelude to Mr. Allen's opera, which received its first American performance, is as veristically Italian as the first movement of his Symphony in D is French in complexion.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this concert was its revelation of the stuff that constitutes the Boston Symphony. The members of the new group are drawn almost entirely from the rear desks of the larger orchestra. Their very names are unknown to most concertgoers. Yet each of the 25 holds a first prize from the Paris Conservatoire. Mr. Lauga, the soloist, occupies a chair somewhere in the remote reaches of the Boston first violins. Yet he revealed a tone of extraordinary breadth and beauty, a sensitive feeling for line, a musicianly utterance; altogether a violinist quite able to hold his own on the recital platform. In more than a rhetorical sense, the Boston Orchestra is an organization of virtuosi.

There was a large audience, which applauded warmly the performance of the new orchestra under the capable direction of Mr. Laus. L. A. S.

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WARNER CHARGES BRIBERY EXISTED IN BOSTON POLICE

(Continued from Page 1)

unit, throughout his dealings with Garrett, and as head of the narcotic squad, was grossly negligent and incompetent, and that he shut his eyes when slightest regard for duty would have required him to be alert and diligent.

"To whatever extent Supt. Michael H. Crowley was lax prior to May and June, 1928 (the time of the state police investigation of Garrett), concerning Garrett, he cannot, after noting the attitude of the commissioner toward Garrett and toward him, fairly be charged with personal or official responsibility for Garrett's subsequent actions.

As to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Warner reported:

"For the faults of Captain Patterson and Superintendent Crowley up to May and June, 1928, in so far as they did not make a thorough investigation of Garrett, and in so far as Mr. Wilson relied upon them to do so, he is officially responsible. But on and after May, 1928, he became officially and personally responsible for Garrett's conduct and for the manner in which he conducted his own investigation of him, and for the disposition of the case after investigation in allowing Garrett to remain a member of the liquor squad.

No Corruption Traceable to Heads

"There is no palliating excuse to which the compassionate mind can resort for the shallowness of the inquiry into the Garrett case," the attorney's report added, "or the credulity with which Garrett's denials were accepted."

Warner found that there was not a "scintilla of evidence that Wilson, Crowley or Patterson received a cent traceable to corruption." He deplored, mainly, lack of action on the case after the Governor had sent a report of a careful investigation by the state police on rumors regarding Garrett to the police commissioner.

Investigation of the Garrett case has been under way since Feb. 20 as the result of a resolve introduced into the Legislature by Senator Joseph J. Mulhern of Dorchester, who had long criticized the actions of Garrett. The subject of the investigation as reported in the resolve was the pension granted Garrett for a disability.

Hearings were conducted by Mr. Warner, assisted by Damon E. Hall. The first hearing was held March 3 and continued at intervals until April 17.

MARSHALL FIELD OUTLOOK

Chairman Simpson of Marshall Field & Co. says that business has been steadily improving since April 1, that it is making strides every month and the outlook is improving.

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GRADE CROSSING BILL PROVIDES FOR BOND ISSUE

Loan as High as $10,000,000 Allowed in Measure to Be Reported

Speedy abolition of railroad grade crossings in Massachusetts may result from a bill to be reported by the Legislative Committee on Railroads which would give the State authority to issue as high as $10,000,000 in bonds to finance its share of the project, at times when its own treasury cannot take care of the burden.

The bonds would be issued at periods when the treasury finances are unable to keep the work of abolition going, thus providing uninterrupted efforts toward that end. Costs of the project would be apportioned 50 per cent on the railroads, 40 per cent on the State, and 10 per cent on the municipalities affected.

Action comes as a result of hearings given on the recommendations of a special commission appointed to investigate grade crossing abolition. The report would have surveys made for use as a basis for mapping out a systematic method of procedure. Municipalities would be allowed 10 years in which to pay their share.

The House refused to adopt an order that a special official sitting of the Massachusetts General Court be held in Watertown to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of a General Court in that town. It was intimated that an unofficial sitting will be held there, however.

A bill to authorize groups of towns or cities to appoint a joint inspector of electric wires, and another relating to supervision of electricians, were rejected by the House.

The legislative committee appointed to formulate plans for the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the first meeting of a General Court in Massachusetts appointed a sub-committee to designate a speaker for the ceremonies. It is intimated that Calvin Coolidge will be asked.

Governor Allen signed a measure providing for the contribution by the Department of Education of not more than $250 annually for a period of four years, for the educational support of some Massachusetts boy or girl between the ages of 16 and 21.

By vote of 18 to 11, the Senate refused to pass the bill providing for a state commission to supervise barbering.

Boston Art Notes

Public Library

An interesting display of pictures related in subject matter to music and the dance has been hung in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library. Richard Appel, director of the Music Department, has collected material for these exhibits throughout the year. We are grateful to him for expanding the attractions of the Public Library for visitors.

The Harlem studies by Stella Bloch, shown some weeks ago at Doll and Richards, occupy one wall. Sketches of theater and music hall by Edith Rudin occupy another. Miss Rudin has made some ingenious observations in compositional schemes. She has taken the eye of the artist with her to performances and has translated curious arrangements that have struck her eye. There are vivid contrasts of the stage with the darkened theater; there are lumpy heads looming up to spot the view of the onlooker; there are "camera" angle motives.

And then, she has caught virtuosi in moments of expressive performance. She has a sensitive eye for delicate traits, and when she chooses she twists the subject into the more emphatic caricature.

Other Exhibitions

At the new Holman Print Shop at 5a Park Street there is a show of wood-engravings by Timothy Cole.

Water colors by Bertram Hartman are on display at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street.

Paintings by the Chinese artist Kwei Teng are to be seen at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street.

On May 5 there will be a show of eighteenth century English paintings at the Fogg Museum, Harvard.

D. A.

AMERICAN MAIZE PRODUCTS

American Maize Products Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 profit of $401,918 after depreciation and charges, but before federal taxes, compared with $552,020 in the first quarter of 1929.

NEW SHIP READY FOR GRENFELL'S LABRADOR TRIP

Radio Sets to Be Taken on Regular Relief Voyage to North This Year

Several dozen radio sets are to be taken into Labrador aboard the schooner George B. Cluett when it clears from Boston May 20 to carry supplies to the five stations of the International Grenfell Association. The organization was founded 38 years ago by Sir Wilfred Grenfell to give relief and opportunities for advancement to fishermen along the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The schooner is a new one, Sir Wilfred said just before closing his Brookline home preparatory to leaving for Vermont, and later, Labrador. Outfitted with two Diesel engines, she is to replace former outside vessels hired by the association to bring in its supplies. Two voyages are planned for this year, the first to take in stores, and the second college men and other members of the staff who work among the natives during the summer.

Last year nearly $60,000 in woven products and carved ivory were produced by natives in the Grenfell industrial units. These products are sold at special salesrooms in Boston and New York, and the proceeds are turned back to build up the equipment.

When Sir Wilfred arrived among the Labrador fishermen in 1892, the peonage or "truck" system was in operation. Under this régime, the only pay is in produce. This system was gradually broken up by the introduction of farming and industrial activities for the fishermen, at times when they could not ply their regular trade.

Labrador is opening up rapidly, due to the discovery of its rich mineral deposits, Sir Wilfred said. A group of his college students have co-operated in the production of a moving picture to show Labrador's scenery and mines. One of the richest gold mines in the world, and zinc mines which have produced millions of dollars already, are in that region.

ORDERLY MAY DAY REPORTED FROM WORLD CAPITALS

(Continued from Page 1)

persons staged a demonstration. There were smaller manifestations in the other cities.

SHANGHAI (AP)—May Day passed off quietly except for minor demonstrations on Nanking Road where seven Communists were arrested.

Mexico City Forbids May Day Liquor Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—To assure a quiet May Day, the international Communist Labor Day which Mexican Labor observes annually, Government authorities decreed the capital and federal district dry from midnight, April 30, to midnight, May 1.

All establishments having liquor licenses were obliged to abstain from selling any alcoholic drinks, the order applying to saloons or dance halls, or restaurants which serve liquor only with orders of food.

The federal zone was also unarmed. All legitimate licenses for carrying arms on May 1 were void except for members of the army and police forces who took special precautionary measures to prevent contemplated Communistic disorders. Thousands of workers paraded in orderly demonstrations.

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DEMOCRAT VOTE TO DECIDE ISSUE IN PARKER FIGHT

Victory Will Go to Side Gaining Support of Minority Members

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The entire contest over the confirmation of Judge Parker to be a member of the United States Supreme Court centers on Democratic senatorial votes.

So close are the lines drawn on the issue that the margin of victory will go to that side which in the final test gains the largest number of Democratic senators.

Both sides are straining every effort to gain Democratic support. The return to the Senate of Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, after a four months' absence in London as a member of the American naval conference delegation, was viewed in many quarters as a determining circumstance.

It was conceded on both sides that whichever way Mr. Robinson goes is practically certain to settle the outcome of the contest. Mr. Robinson, himself, declared that he had not made up his mind, and would not do so until he had perused the record of the debate as far as it had proceeded.

The fact that his colleague and close personal friend, Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, voted against Judge Parker in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and has expresed strong anticonfirmation views in the Senate debate, is looked upon by the opposition as favorable to their winning Mr. Robinson's support.

Both Seeking Support

Outwardly, the Senate is discussing the nominee, his qualification, career and record in the best senatorial manner. But behind the scenes the greatest activity exists. Leaders of both sides are exerting every effort and argument to win support. Administration leaders are zealously applying themselves in Jude Parker's behalf, but the greatest activity is to be found on the part of the opposition.

Here Democrats and insurgents are scouring every angle to gain votes. Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, rushed off to South Dakota to personally appeal to Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from that State, and William H. McMaster (R.), Senator also from South Dakota, to cancel their pro-Parker votes and make new ones in the negative.

Because of the close personal and political relationship between Mr. Norbeck and Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, the latter who is against confirmation, is also exerting himself to win over Mr. Norbeck.

With but those several exceptions the contest for votes centers on the Democratic ranks. Fifteen Democratic senators it is definitely known will vote for Judge Parker. The difference each way between this figure and a majority of the Democrats will determine the outcome.

Press Has Vital Part

It is on these "on-the-fence" Democrats that opposition is applying itself in every channel: in the Senate discussion, personal influence, political pressure, and in the press. How vital a part the press is playing in this tense contest, and the sort of factors that are really determining its outcome was graphically and realistically disclosed in a letter that the opposition "sprang" in the closing minutes of the third day's debate.

That the opposition obtained the communication was a decided tactical blunder on the part of the Administration. It was found in a mass of correspondence transmitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee by the Attorney-General's department purporting to be letters approving the appointment.

The letter in question commends the appointment but does so on such a basis as to play directly into the hands of the opposition in their charge that Republican Party interests were one of the controlling influences in the selection of Judge Parker. That the letter was sent to the committee was a blunder on the part of a White House or Department of Justice clerk; one which the opposition joyfully seized upon and by making it public toward the close of the day's debate operated to gain for it the widest press notice and sound out Democratic political reaction.

Politics and the race issue are the two matters that are determining the contest in both Republican and Democratic ranks. The fact that Judge Parker is held to have made campaign statements in a 1920 gubernatorial race derogatory to Negro franchise has cost him at least six regular Republican votes. On the other hand it has won, or is winning, for him sound Democratic votes.

Bethlen Approves Paris Settlement

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The Paris settlement of the East Reparations issue continues to occupy the attention of politicians and press here and the tone of friendliness toward the Little Entente which augurs well for the future is very marked.

Count Stephan Bethlen, Premier, is reported to have declared that the rounding off of the Hague conference in Paris is of the greatest significance and will lead to an improvement in economic and financial spheres.

The Pester Lloyd in an editorial declares that Hungary is anxious for friendly and harmonious co-operation with all its neighbors. The Paris agreement having removed the chief hindrance to an understanding, the way is now open for such rapprochement as Dr. Beneš speaks of. The "Little Entente," the paper says, "will find Hungary is ready to extend the hand toward such a reconciliation if, as we hope and sincerely desire, similar tendencies are evident on the other side."

The Pesti Napolo, after writing appreciatively of Dr. Beneš's friendly gesture, adds that it hopes his words will be followed by deeds, particularly as regards the treatment of minorities in Czechoslovakia and the economic relations between both states.

The draft of the Paris agreement is to come before the Hungarian Parliament for discussion early next week.

U. S. POSTAL ACCORD APPROVED BY ITALY

ROME (AP)—Draft decrees approving the accord reached between Italy and the United States, Oct. 11, 1929, relative to the exchange of postal parcels, were approved April 29 by the Council of Ministers.

Decrees covering postal and other conventions between Vatican City and Italy also were approved. Giacamo Acerbo, Minister of Agriculture, told the council that Italy's farm outlook for 1930 was favorable. He predicted that the wheat acreage would be greater than in 1922 and said farmers were making better use of machinery. The draft of a decree prohibiting the opening of new stores for foodstuffs in the next five years was approved by Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Corporations.

HUGHES MADE TRUSTEE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chief Justice Hughes has been selected as a trustee of the National Geographic Society, succeeding the Late William H. Taft, who was actively identified with the work of the society for 25 years.

Humanitarians Everywhere!

Help abolish vivisection by joining Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc., 516 Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. Membership dues from $1 up.

'Hi, Chilluns, Ol' Show Boat's at de Landin'

When the Whistle Toots and the Bell Clangs and the Banjo and Trombone Join Their Incongruous Cacophony to Disturb the Usual Quiet Along the Waterways of the Southern Coastal States, Everybody Along the Banks and in the Village Turns Out to Greet the Show Boat. Dogs Run Excitedly Along the Banks Barking, Children Cry in Shrill Delight, and It Is a Gala Occasion. These Are Scenes That Will Greet the James Adams' Floating Theater This Summer. The Boat Has Just Started on Its Fiftieth Annual Season.

Show Boat of Atlantic Seaboard Starts Out on Fiftieth Voyage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Made notable in story and play, the James Adams' Floating Theater has just finished rehearsals and weighed anchor for the fiftieth annual season of show days along the inland waterways of North Carolina and Virginia.

Painters and decorators have been busy for weeks preparing the stage and auditorium for the summer's business. Players have been trickling in by twos and threes. Costumes have been refurbished for a revival of the old favorites of a generation ago—"East Lynne," "The Parson's Bride," "St. Elmo," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which are still the favorites on the isolated coast and rivers, far removed from access to the populated towns. There was a grand opening at Elizabeth City to start the season.

The James Adams' Floating Theater was built on the Pamlico River half a century ago by a retired captain of the same name of the old steamboating days on the Mississippi. His boat was constructed along the lines of the floating palaces on the Father of Waters of a decade or more ago. He assembled a cast of players and began a leisurely existence of floating up and down the rivers in the spring and summer, following the crops as they ripened and playing one night stands.

The boat has no particular schedule to run, no established routine to follow. It will stop on signal wherever crowds guarantee a reasonable audience. Wherever a country fair is in progress or a political meeting attracts the people of the countryside, there the show boat will be found tied up and the village circularized with the information that a play will be given on board that night. When larger towns and audiences are encountered the boat will tie up for a week's run, with a change of program each night.

Two strong little tugs nose the big houseboat in and out of the rivers and along the coast. Several times she has run aground against a hidden stump during an overflow and sunk, her huge flat bottom settling in the mud, with auditorium and stage under water, but usually with the living quarters on the second deck just above the danger line. More recently she was ravaged by fire and sunk in the Dismal Swamp canal. But each time, usually during the winter, the boat has been raised, pumped out, towed into the nearest port and renovated for the following season.

Mrs. Beulah Hunter is the leading lady of the show. She is the youngest sister of James Adams, and has been playing rôles on the Floating Theater since she was 14. A brunette and strikingly pretty, she is popularly known as the "Mary Pickford of the Chesapeake." When "on the road" the boat carries 26 people, including a cast of 10, a seven-piece orchestra, crews for the two tugs that tow the boat from place to place, and white-haired Joe and his wife, who hold sway over the kitchen.

Though the only show boat on the Atlantic seaboard, the James Adams' Floating Theater has had counterparts on the Mississippi and its tributaries for a century or more. Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer were once members of a bizarre company aboard the "Royal Nonesuch," a dilapidated theater boat that depended upon oar power or a downstream current in making its way from town to town. David Graham Phillips' "Susan Lenox" had her weary hours on a Mississippi river boat. And many less known writers have touched upon these floating theaters.

HUNGARO-CZECH PACT REVISION OUTLINED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE — The Czechoslovakia Cabinet is considering the question of terminating the present trade treaty with Hungary, which is necessary if the present demands of the Agrarian Party for increased agricultural duties is to be conceded.

During a discussion on April 30, Dr. Beneš, Foreign Minister, declared the present time inopportune for such action and that a revision by mutual consent in keeping with good understanding obtained during the recent Paris conference between Czechoslovakia and Hungary was much preferable. The Cabinet is reported to have postponed its decision until Dr. Beneš's return from Geneva where he has just gone.

First New Childs' Restaurant Opens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first of the new chain of Childs' Restaurants under the direction of William Childs, founder with his brother, the late Samuel S. Childs, of the $37,000,000 restaurant chain bearing his name and of which he was voted out of control a year ago at a stockholders' meeting has just been opened here at Broadway and 102nd Street under the name of "Old Algiers."

This will be the first, Mr. Childs declared, of another nation-wide restaurant chain, which he proposes to make as unstandardized as those were standardized which he and his brother set up 40 years ago.

"Old Algiers" is patterned after an Algerian village, and units to be subsequently established will likewise be named after Old World centers, as "Old Normandy," "Old London," "Old Paris." Mr. Childs plans to establish 10 or 12 of these during the next year in the metropolitan area, he said.

His associates in the venture are his three nephews, Ellsworth E. Childs, vice-president; William S. Childs, secretary, and Wallace A. Childs, treasurer.

Negroes Form Own Chain of Groceries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—From a small business started in 1927 by 12 Negro grocers in Montgomery, Ala., there has just been formed here a national chain of Negro stores with shops in all the large cities, including 75 in Harlem and the Bronx here. A meeting to organize a central administrative office for the chain was held here April 28 by the Colored Merchants Association.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and president of the National Negro Business League, declared the chain will seek to aid the Negro to establish himself in his community by giving employment to Negroes and aiding to make members of the race "producing and contributing" citizens. The future of the chain store group is interwoven with the future of the Negro in the country, he said.

At present there is one Negro grocery store in the United States for every 1900 Negroes as compared with the per capita ratio of one store for every 300 persons, it was said.

HIGH SCHOOL WINS INTERRACIAL PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The Richard J. Reynolds high school has received a prize of $100 for scoring first place in the contest conducted by the commission on interracial cooperation, according to announcement from the commission.

The prize was offered for school projects, the feature of which was a detailed study of the Negro's contribution to American history.

British Women Launderers Benefit by Social Club Formed Since War

Trade Board Promptly Instituted Comprehensive System of Better Hours, Wages, and General Working Conditions in Lieu of Earlier Hit-or-Miss Methods

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In a comfortable corner of the Agricultural Hall, where the great machines of the Laundry and Allied Trades were exhibited, was a cozily furnished room of the Women Launderers' Social Club.

Until little more than a quarter of a century ago the trade was a sweated trade, and badly sweated at that. The young woman who entered it worked for any sort of a wage, under any sort of conditions, and, more or less, for any sort of hours. They were paid their wages daily, and, in consequence, came to work or not exactly as they pleased, with the result that the whole industry struggled along in confusion and general bad temper.

It was when things were looking most difficult that a Highland woman, Miss Katherine Maclean, who was herself attempting to run a laundry in an outlying part of London, perceived that something must be done, and that something must take the form of a system of better wages. She persisted, and little by little the logic of her arguments began to permeate the thoughts of others besides herself. Almost immediately after the war a trade board was set up, and the whole position straightened out, until the Premier Health Service, as its members call it, was established upon lines which were satisfactory to everyone concerned.

Then was the moment for the formation of the Women Launderers' Social Club—specially designed to draw together those who occupied the executive positions of the industry, the proprietors and manageresses. Again Miss Maclean came to the rescue and, with a handful of friends, threw herself into the task of drawing her fellow workers into an organization which would encourage comradeship and mutual helpfulness. The effort has been entirely successful, and has solidified into the Women Launderers' Social Club.

CO-OPERATIVES EXPAND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Co-operative movement has made a great step forward in building a well-designed extension to the premises of the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Leman Street, London. The building is another move toward the complete transformation of Leman Street, a drab thoroughfare which is fast coming almost entirely into possession of the co-operative movement, and which is being improved out of all recognition.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF PASADENA
To Tourists and Friends—
This bank offers you a complete, efficient and understanding banking service.
COLORADO AT MARENGO

Growing!
There's a whiff of real Spring in the air. Things are growing—including the banking family of this conservative old bank! A year ago we had 148,000 depositors! Now we have 163,000! A fifteen thousand increase! Are you one of them?
$1 opens an Account
BANK BY MAIL, IF YOU PREFER
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Central SAVINGS BANK
Resources Over 191,000,000
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NEW YORK CITY
4½% (per annum)
Interest from day of deposit to day of withdrawal

Friend's Friendly Food Shoppes
Week-end Cake Special May 2 and 3
ANGEL FOOD CAKE 29c loaf
Special May 5 and 6
GRAHAM SPLIT ROLLS, 15c doz.
A Delicatessen Special, Wednesday, May 7
DELMONICO POTATO, 19c lb.
OPEN TODAY AT 2 P. M.
—a New Friendly Food Shoppe
CENTRE STREET, WEST ROXBURY
(Next to Woolworth's)

Never Made in Paste Form
POSITIVELY Contains No Glycerine.
REVELATION TOOTH POWDER
Cleans the tartar from the teeth and leaves your mouth, gums and teeth entirely clean without grit or glycerine.
35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.
NEW FAMILY SIZE 50¢

Western Milling Company
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High Grade Bakers' and Pastry
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Great—this delicious dessert is no trouble to prepare . . .
"Great!" because it saves time, labor and worry and everyone eats it with a smile that says "more."
That's Kre-Mel—America's NEW DESSERT! Smooth, rich and delicious—comes in four different flavors—Chocolate, Vanilla, Caramel, Coffee.
And Kre-Mel is all FOOD VALUE as well—providing an abundance of Dextrose—the valuable food element. Splendid for children, because you prepare it with lots of milk.—Your grocer sells Kre-Mel. Why not try all 4 flavors—the cost is trifling!
KRE-MEL is made by the makers of Mazola Salad Oil and Karo Syrup.
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There is a thick, heavy blanket of mineral wool between the walls of this oven
THIS IS MODEL S-418, DE LUXE

An Insulated Glenwood Gas Range really does keep your kitchen cooler
NEARLY sixty-five pounds of heat-holding mineral wool are packed into the double walls of Glenwood Insulated Ovens. The heat can't get out. Your kitchen is ever so much cooler, and your cooking is more evenly and economically done as the result.
At the same time, the Glenwood AutomatiCook keeps the oven temperature at exactly the right temperature . . . while you may be miles away.
For your own comfort and ease in cooking, ask someone at your local gas company to tell you the real inside facts about the Insulated Glenwood.
COOK WITH Gas THE BETTER FUEL
Tune in on WEEI at 6:35 p.m. and hear "The Cap'n and the Widder." The Widder cooks with Gas
De Luxe INSULATED Glenwood Gas Ranges
Boston Consolidated Gas Co.
AND ALL OTHER NEW ENGLAND GAS COMPANIES

Our new office is at the corner of Federal and High Streets on the ground floor of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation Building

Announcing a FEDERAL STREET OFFICE
WE have opened today a branch office at 156 Federal Street. It brings the full services of New England's largest financial institution to an important business section of Boston . . . We invite firms and individuals in the neighborhood to make our new Federal Street Office their banking headquarters.
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JUDGE REPORTS 300,000 LESS DRUNKEN CASES

Arrests in 1910-1917 Figured 941,000 Against 650,000 Since Prohibition

Citing the decrease of nearly 300,000 arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts in the past nine years, Joseph T. Zottoli, judge of the Boston Municipal Court, declared in a radio address over Station WNAC under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that repeal of either the Eighteenth Amendment or the State enforcement law would be a backward step highly detrimental to the State and Nation.

Twenty-one years as a trial lawyer and six years as a judge have convinced Judge Zottoli that most of the arrests for drunkenness, which have dropped from 941,000 in the period from 1910 to 1917, to roughly 650,000 since prohibition, are of men who were confirmed drinkers and court cases before the passage of the prohibition laws.

Judge Zottoli's address was made in answer to the speech of F. H. LaGuardia, Congressman from New York, who advocated repeal of national and state enforcement laws in Boston recently.

"The passage of the prohibition acts," Judge Zottoli said, "has proven a blessing to the people of our country. There is hypocrisy and corruption, but the great outstanding fact is that drunkenness and consequent misery and debauchery have been greatly lessened."

"What do the wets offer as a remedy to reduce drunkenness? They say the remedy to reduce arrests for drunkenness is to repeal the laws by which arrests are brought about. That suggestion seems to me to border on insanity."

N.Y.N.H.R.R. Urged to Keep Shipping

Representative New England shippers favor retention by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad of the steamship lines it now operates between Long Island Sound ports and New York City, it was shown at a meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce April 30, under direction of William H. Day, manager of the chamber's transportation bureau.

Value of these lines, connected as they are with the New Haven's rail lines, to the commerce of New England, was brought out at the meeting. The issue is to be presented when the Interstate Commerce Commission reopens Docket 6469, the so-called "Sound Line Case," in the library of the Boston Chamber, on May 26.

In 1916, the Interstate Commerce Commission found, in connection with the application of the Panama Canal Act, that the operation of the steamers by the railroad was in the public interest. It is the policy of New England industrial traffic men to foster and preserve to the fullest possible extent every avenue of transportation for their raw materials and finished products. Steps were taken at the meeting April 30, to launch a campaign with a view to presenting to the Interstate Commerce Commission the views of New England shippers.

SWEDISH LUTHERANS CONVENE

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—With 250 delegates in attendance, the five-day New England Conference of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church Augustana Synod opened here April 30. The conference will consider the welfare and policies of three denominational institutions: Upsala College, East Orange, N. J., Old People's Home, Worcester, Mass., and Children's Home, Avon, Mass. The New England conference includes the Boston and Worcester (Mass.) and Hartford (Conn.) and Providence districts.

Steel Head Pleads for Less Cupidity

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—James A. Farrell, president of United States Steel Corporation, told the sales managers' association of the National Association of Purchasing Agents of the development of foreign trade.

"The development of our foreign trade has become an obsession with me," he said. "In the 20 years that I have been president of the United States Steel Corporation, when the business has increased to some $300,000,000 annually, I have succeeded in organizing 100 foreign offices."

Mr. Farrell believed the present business depression due largely to the cupidity of men. "We must realize that it is essential to confine ourselves to our own businesses," he said. "All this cutthroat competition and radical price cutting has been the result of cupidity. We must learn that there is a fair and equal division of business throughout the country and that this division must be maintained."

PONCE DE LEON PRIZE WON BY WALES GIRL

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Phyrne Squier, of Wales, Mass., a student at Rollins College, won the Ponce de Leon Prize of $100 offered by the Poetry Society of Florida for the best poem upon any subject submitted this year, it is announced. The prize is offered annually in a contest open to natives and residents of Florida, including winter residents.

Miss Squier's winning poem was entitled "Fidelia." Last year she won first prize in the Flossie Hill Short Story contest for Rollins students, and second prize in the Quill Drivers' Short Story contest conducted by the Allied Arts Society.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Friday; moderate southwest winds.

Southern New England: Generally fair and warmer tonight and Friday; fresh southwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably local showers in north portion; warmer tonight and in Maine Friday; moderate south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	58	Memphis	66
Atlantic City	54	Montreal	58
Boston	60	Nantucket	52
Buffalo	66	New Orleans	70
Calgary	36	New York	54
Charleston	72	Philadelphia	58
Chicago	68	Pittsburgh	66
Denver	50	Portland, Me.	52
Des Moines	66	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	46	San Francisco	56
Galveston	72	St. Louis	66
Hatteras	58	St. Paul	58
Helena	52	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	70	Tampa	70
Kansas City	66	Washington	68
Los Angeles	52		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:01 p. m., Friday 2:11 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 10.5 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:13 p. m.

MISS PECK FLIES TO URUGUAY

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Miss Annie S. Peck, American author and authority of South America, started for Montevideo April 30 by airplane.

New Kind of One-Man Band

This "Organ" Developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Prof. Arthur C. Hardy and Sherwood F. Brown Simulates Tones of Various Instruments. Professor Hardy is at the Keyboard.

New Instrument Is Devised to Provide Any Desired Tone

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Musicians and musical inventors have for years dreamed of an instrument that would reproduce perfectly the tone of any existing type of musical instrument at will. If you wanted a violin tone you got it. If you cared to have a trumpet tone you got that. Some, thinking beyond this point visualized an instrument that would give tones of a type as yet unproduced by musical instruments.

Well, that instrument has arrived and it owes its existence to a combination of the familiar photo-electric cell now so widely used for making light actuate an electrical circuit, the speed of a rotating disc, the art of sound track photography and the familiar radio set audio amplifier and loudspeaker.

This new, may we call it "photographic organ," has been developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Prof. Arthur C. Hardy and Sherwood F. Brown of the department of physics at the request of duVal R. Goldthwaite of New York who conceived the idea.

Let us consider the method for a moment. We have first to take the photo-electric cell. This is a bulb looking somewhat like an ordinary electric bulb, but very sensitive to variations of light played upon it. For instance, if it is held in front of the electric light in your home and you have 60-cycle alternating current, you can hear a 60-cycle note if you have it connected to an amplifier and loudspeaker.

Fastened in front of a garage door at night and properly connected to other apparatus, you can flash a light upon it, and it will in turn start a mechanism which will open the door. Now that little piece of apparatus is one of the items. In order to make it operate we must have a light source, and that is a second link in our chain. In order to make it produce musical sound it must be connected to an audio amplifier and loudspeaker, that make the third link in the chain.

To produce music we must have something which will vary the amount of light coming from our light source and playing upon the photo-electric cell. It is at this point that our entire control of the instrument and the tone it produces are obtained.

A whirling disc is mounted in such a position that it cuts the stream of light passing to the photo-electric cell. This disc is made of glass and upon it are photographed a series of tracks, each one carrying the wavy line given when sound waves are photographed. At this point it is much like the talking pictures.

Some of the talkies have a small channel along the edge of the film on which the voice and sound are photographed. As the film passes by a similar light and photo-electric-cell arrangement, the sound wave photographs are converted through an amplifier into actual sound.

If you could take a bit of this film and bend the sound track into a flat circle and put it on a disc very much like sound is put on a phonograph record, whirling this disc would give a steady tone of the type photographed on the channel. Put a series of these sound tracks in concentric circles on a glass disc and you would hear all the sound tracks.

Suppose we let each track represent a note on the piano. Then let us take a piano keyboard and connect each key to a shutter which will control the amount of light going to a given sound channel. Then when certain notes are pressed, certain correlated channels will be lighted which will cause their particular note to come from the speaker.

The type of note is governed by the form of the sound wave put on the whirling disc. Violin, trumpet, organ—in fact, any existing type of musical sound can be put on the disc. In addition sounds differing from any existing sounds can be made on the tracks on this disc.

This means that an instrument costing about as much as a small piano and probably ultimately less, is possible which will give you the beauties of all kinds of instruments and tones and which can be played like an organ. This idea has been discussed by many people during the last two years. But it is believed that the Hardy-Sherwood instrument is the first to be completed in this country which is commercially practicable.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill, 8.

Presentation of operetta, "The Yeomen of the Guard," by the Gilbert and Sullivan Association of Boston University, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Talk by Carveth Wells, F. R. G. S., on "An Accidental Career," auspices Association of Manufacturers' Representatives of New England, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 8.

Get-together dinner, Boston Committee of Better Homes Week, speaker, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, teacher, writer and special lecturer at Teachers College, Columbia University, Twentieth Century Club, 6:30.

Illustrated talk by Mrs. Robert Cushman on "The Development of American Furniture, Pilgrim Pine and Federal Mahogany, Assembly Hall, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 8:30.

Lecture in series on "Popular Aviation" by Robert O'Brien, Massachusetts Supervisor of Aviation, auspices Division of University Extension, State Department of Education, Massachusetts Art School, 7:30.

Recital by students of the Preparatory Course, Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 8.

International Textile and Power Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Harvard University; open night, Harvard College Observatory, auspices Bond Astronomical Club, lecture by Dr. Cecela H. Payne, 7:45; William Belden Noble lecture in series on "Religion and Life," by the Rev. William Boothby Selbie, Phillips Brooks House, 8; concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sanders Theater, 8.

Third Moser Brothers' Yodel Concert, Switzerland in Music, Yodel and Picture, Steinert Hall, 8:15.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; meeting, Dormitory Stamp Club, Room X, 6; motion picture, Vialle Room, 7:30; meeting, Young Men's Citizenship Forum, Young Men's Club Room, 8:15.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Pittsburgh Water Heater Sales Co., Parlor E, 6:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Theaters

Copley—"Deah Old England."
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Ripples."
Tremont—"Journey's End," a film.
Majestic—John McCormack in "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW

International Textile and Power Exposition, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Through Saturday.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Flower Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Public inspection of Model Demonstration Apartment, sponsored by the Better Homes Week Committee, 104 East Canton Street, 2.

Meeting, Department of Woman's Work of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference and Missionary Society, subject of meeting, "Racial Appreciation and Cooperation," Pilgrim Hall, 10:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday 1 to 5. Special Exhibitions eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England; Saturday drawing classes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Eighteenth century prints; early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays, 1:30 to 5 Sundays. Holidays all day. Admission free. Coins of many nations, including Spanish "pieces of eight," Czechoslovakian toys and novelties. Tercentenary pictures, maps and colonial articles. North American Indian art and handicraft.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Exhibition of oils and pastels by Ernest Stock. Through May 10.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Jessie Arms Botke. Through May 3.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings of France by K. Hiraga. Through May 3.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 416 Stuart Street—Paintings, mural studies, gouache and lithographs by Jose Clemente Orozco. Through May 10.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Garden pottery by Eric Soderholtz; hooked rugs by the South End House Association. Through May 7.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Contemporary German paintings and sculpture. Through May 10.

Holman's Print Shop, 'A Park Street—Wood engravings by Timothy Cole, paintings of athletic subjects in color, early American maps.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through May 3.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Loan exhibition of paintings by American artists.

The Robertson Hall Annex—An exhibition of gardens and architecture by the Japanese artist Amenya. Through May 3.

Symphony Hall—Concert, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 2:30.

Airport Land Lease Approved in Senate

The State Senate passed the airport bill April 30 providing for the lease to the city of Boston of an additional 40-acre piece of land to make possible the extension of the airport in the direction of Governor's Island. The longer runways, which will be provided with the additional land, if the House also approves the bill, will be long enough for the use of the large 40-passenger planes Colonial Airways Inc. is hoping to use on its New York-Boston service as soon as they have been sufficiently perfected.

The bill includes a provision binding the Commonwealth, at the end of the term of the lease, to reimburse the city for expenditures made by it for filling and grading the land and also to pay such sums as shall represent the fair value, if any, to the Commonwealth of such runways, buildings and other structures as shall have been built by and at the expense of the city.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

As a result of the recent competition among high school students at the Vesper George School of Art in Boston, two scholarships equivalent in value to a year's tuition of $225 were awarded to Wesley Williams of North Weymouth and Koren Des Harootian of Worcester, from a group of 75 competitors. This is an annual event, held each May in the school studios.

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NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

WOMEN VOTERS LIST NATIONAL ROLL OF HONOR

League Presidency Again Accepted by Miss Sherwin on Delegates' Insistence

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The names of 72 woman leaders in the campaign for woman suffrage were announced May 1 at the biennial convention of the National League of Women Voters on a national honor roll, which is being established as part of the league's observance of the first 10 years of equal suffrage in the United States.

New York leads with a list of 12 names, Minnesota comes next with six and California and Massachusetts have five each. For each name $1000 has been put into a foundation fund to carry on the league's activities commemorating the services of those who worked to give women the opportunities of full citizenship.

The names are to be inscribed on a bronze tablet, to be hung in the league's national headquarters at Washington, the unveiling probably taking place at the time of the 1931 council meeting there next spring.

Additional State Rolls

Near this tablet of names nationally honored will be hung state honor rolls of illuminated vellum inscribed with several hundred additional names which the states wish to honor and for each of which a minimum of $100 will be placed in the league foundation fund. Data concerning the services of all the national and state honor rolls will be incorporated in a book and made part of the permanent exhibit at headquarters.

"The roll of honor is not a jury-chosen list of America's greatest women, but is a record of memorials spontaneously established," the league wishes to have it known.

The roll of honor was read in a memorial hour during which the convention halted its other business to pay tribute to the pioneers. Mrs. Richard Edwards of Peru, Ind., announced the memorial plan, of which she is chairman, and Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Chicago, Ill., reported for the advisory committee of the national honor roll.

The re-election of Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, O., as national president of the league is assured, Miss Sherwin having consented to stand for re-election after the proposed vice-presidents had agreed to alternate as acting president while she takes a leave of absence.

The nominating committee has proposed only one ticket, so that the vice-presidents will be Miss Katherine Ludington of Lyme, Conn.; Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Ruth Morgan, New York City; Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, Girard, O.; Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Minneapolis, Minn.; with Mrs. Henry Steffens Jr., Detroit, Mich., as secretary, and Mrs. Elsie A. Zinsmeister, Louisville, treasurer.

There are a number of changes in the list of regional directors, the nominees, none of whom has opposition, being Miss Mary Bulkley, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Andrew J. Steelman, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John Hewitt Rosenstiel, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. J. Maguire, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. George H. Hoxie, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. George P. Costigan, Berkeley, Calif.

The convention has acted upon recommendations from four of its eight standing committees, among the legislative proposals which it has agreed to support being suffrage for the District of Columbia, removal of discrimination against women under immigration and naturalization laws, state permanent registration and direct primaries, state child labor laws, the wider community use of school plants, required training and experience for all principals, supervisors and superintendents of rural and city schools, and development of Muscle Shoals by government operation.

Among the recommendations for study which the convention has adopted are reorganization of the Federal Government, state-wide teacher retirement funds, free distribution and agency for selection of school books, federal education activities, effective utilization of electric resources, regulation of public utilities, and the county health unit in relation to maternity hygiene and child health.

"Adventures in Work"

The league's program was termed "adventures in work" by Miss Sherwin in her annual president's address, in which she declared that the organization "is alone on the frontier of political habit in education and is challenged to hold its gain until the day comes when the progressive way of democracy is more generally seen as the way of political education, natural and desirable, continuous and cumulative in interest."

Miss Sherwin reviewed the organization's achievements during its 10 years, saying, in part:

"From even so brief a summary of its origin and evolution and present character it is obvious that the program of the league cannot be described as radical.

"It is a liberal program. If you will take pains to check through each section, you will find its items for support are consistently conceived in the desire to promote the public interest, recognized often as a neglected interest.

"The program of the league is part and parcel of its 10 years' growth. In fact, as the league makes its program, the program is making the league, finding out its members, forming in them habits of independent thinking, guiding individuals into habits of controlled action, providing channels for swelling currents of conviction.

"It leads the league on this or that item into co-operation with other women and men in order to mass opinion behind this or that particular effort to bring order or greater well-being into the common affairs of the nation or of nations."

At the close of her address Miss Sherwin received tributes from her fellow officers, members of the national staff and state leagues of women voters. These tributes were bound in blue leather and illustrated in black and white and colored sketches by Miss Adele Clark of Richmond, Va., former vice-president of the league.

The presentation was made by Miss Morgan on behalf of the national board, Miss Florence Harrison of Minneapolis speaking for the national staff, and Miss Mary Bulkley, president of the Connecticut league, for the states.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Jennie E. Cobb, Springfield, Mass.
Louis D. Schaaff, Weehawken, N. J.
Mr. Amos Carmack, Decatur, Ill.
Mrs. Amos Carmack, Decatur, Ill.
Isabel Calpin, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
James A. Struthers, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss M. Margaret Menk, Bronx, N. Y.
Miss Henrietta Petraska, Wyandotte, Mich.
John Frazier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Theodore B. Krist, Baltimore, Md.
Alfred C. Langlois, Springfield, Mass.
George H. Colton, Springfield, Mass.
Theodore M. Steele, Springfield, Mass.
Anfie C. Hamlin, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Georgia M. Butzbach, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Mabel E. Smith, Long Beach, N. Y.
William A. Butzbach, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Laura C. Oldham, Abilene, Tex.
Beulah H. Davis, Hartford, Conn.
Clara B. Shepard, Norway, Me.
Margaret C. Ramsay, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
Robert Baxter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
Edith Derosia, Adams, Mass.
Amy S. Wayne, Danforth, Me.
Carolyn Potter, North Adams, Mass.
Esther M. Sevelius, Athol, Mass.
Kelcey Posner, New York City, N. Y.
Jane Posner, New York City, N. Y.
Janey M. Posner, Fieldston, N. Y.
Marion Posner, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mary B. Solomon, New York City, N. Y.
Clinton A. Connelle, Boston, Mass.

FUNDS OF FLUME ARE TO IMPROVE FRANCONIA NOTCH

New Hampshire Forests Protection Society to Assume Management

LITTLETON, N. H.—The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has announced a program of establishing a thousand forest reservations along the highways of New Hampshire. Twenty-two such tracts have already been acquired by gift or purchase, and the State has 33 more bordering the highways.

In the recent report sent to its members, the society called attention to the fact that it will assume the management of the Flume this year, the income to be used for improvements in Franconia Notch and for forest work throughout New Hampshire. It is hoped to establish in the Lost River reservation an industrial exhibit, where during the summer months various handicrafts will be operated, particularly the making of skis, snowshoes, ax handles, benches, baskets and various products of wood, maple products and rug making.

During 1929 exactly 1004 acres were added to the Mount Monadnock reservation. The society now owns 3167 acres on Mount Monadnock, 943 acres on Mount Sunapee and 521 acres on Mount Kearsarge.

The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has been largely responsible for the acquisition of Crawford and Franconia Notches by the State, Pinkham Notch by the Federal Government, the inclusion of the Waterville or Greeley Pond Notch in the White Mountain National Forest, and itself owns title to the Kinsman Notch.

Plans to Push New Post Office Started

Plans for pushing the construction of the new United States Postoffice building in Boston without "interruption" are under way in Washington, according to a letter received by Mayor James M. Curley today from Perry K. Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Contracts for the removal of old footings and excavation work are completed, specifying completion within 100 days from March 25, the letter states. Drawings for the foundation are being prepared to invite prospective bids for awarding contracts so that this work may commence immediately upon completion of the excavation labor.

Uninterrupted work is the Government's aim in order to co-operate with Mayor Curley's plan to relieve unemployment, the letter said, and added that "this department is in hearty sympathy to have work on the new post office proceed as rapidly as it is possible without interruption."

RAILWAY OPENED THOUSAND-MILE BY SOVIET UNION

Turksib Line Has Strategic Economic and Military Significance

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

AINABULAK, Bazakistan, U. S. S. R.—The Soviet Union's new 1000-mile, so-called Turksib railroad was formally opened April 28 amid picturesque surroundings at the little Kazak station in Ainabulak where the junction of the northern and southern sections of the road occurred.

A crowd of 10,000 persons including many nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazaks who rode in from the surrounding country, witnessed the ceremony which was marked by driving spikes on part of the railroad construction by William Shatov, President of the Bazakistan Republic, the Japanese Communist, Sen Katayama, and others.

An airplane circled over the crowd, creating a curious contrast with the primitive felt tents of the Kazaks who are mostly herdsmen, living much as in the days of Genghiz Khan.

The railroad is the first big piece of construction projected by the five-year plan to be completed, and was finished over a year ahead of time, thanks largely to the indomitable driving energy of "Bill" Shatov, who after a career as anarchist and I. W. W. agitator in America, returned to Russia after the revolution and played a prominent part in the civil war, where he received the order of the Red Banner, the highest military decoration for services defending Petrograd. He now has received the second so-called Red Banner for construction of the Turksib road. Joseph V. Stalin sent to the management of the railroad the following message: "Warm greetings to all workers for the model completion and construction of the Turksib."

This new railroad is the longest constructed anywhere in the world in recent years, and has threefold significance. First, it opens the route for grain and lumber from Siberia into the treeless regions of Turkestan, which being guaranteed bread, can concentrate more exclusively upon cultivation of cotton. Second, it opens the possibility of greatly increased contact between the Soviet Union and western China, as the railroad, over much of its route from Semipalatinsk to Lugovaya in Bazakistan, runs close to the Chinese frontier, and branches may be built to this frontier.

Incidentally the road possesses strategical significance insuring Turkestan communication and food supplies from Siberia in the event of war. Third, the railroad is the first step toward introduction of modern industry and mechanized agriculture into hitherto backward steppes of Bazakistan.

Boy Graduating From High School at 12 Tests Elasticity of State Education Law

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass. (AP)—Erudition, personified in 12-year-old William J. Greenler of West Boxford, will lift from the realm of the ordinary the graduation exercises of the class of 1930 at Johnson High School here next June.

In spite of his youth, the boy has been chosen valedictorian. He will have completed in June four years of study in Johnson High School, having been admitted at the age of 8. He entered the Morse Grammar School in West Boxford at the age of 5½ and completed in 2½ years the classes which ordinarily require nine years.

He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. William J. Greenler. His father at one time was a member of the State House of Representatives.

When it was determined that Greenler would be graduated in June there arose the question of whether the state law requiring school attendance up to the age of 14 would prevent his release from the classroom.

Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, was consulted. For a time it appeared that the boy would be obliged to continue at school in spite of his scholastic rating, but Dr. Smith found that a clause in the law which exempted from compulsory school attendance children who are mentally deficient might accomplish the seeming paradox of exempting children who, like Master Greenler, are quite the contrary.

The clause provides for the exemption of children whose mental condition would render compulsory school attendance impractical, and Dr. Smith ruled that Greenler might be so classified.

The boy's parents said that they will not permit him to take entrance examinations for college for some time.

MAYOR BANS FANCY TYPE TELEPHONES

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—With the installation of the dial system in this city, Mayor Michael J. O'Hara noticed April 30 a load of hand set phones coming into city hall. His inquiries developed most of the office holders had placed orders for the new style phone, which costs 25 cents monthly more than the usual type.

The mayor immediately ordered stopped installation of the fancy type which has been fostered by the office holders. "The others are just as good." was the official announcement.

TO FIGHT BABY VOLSTEAD LAW

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — The Springfield branch of the Constitutional Liberty League organized here April 30 for the campaign to be waged this fall for the repeal of the Baby Volstead law, state enforcement act. Julius Codman of Boston presided. Clinton S. Bell was chosen chairman of the executive committee.

Chicago Art Center Gets Aztec Rarities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The Mexican National Museum has lent to the Chicago Institute of Arts 49 archæological objects out of its show cases.

The presidential agreement is necessary because Mexico has stringent laws against the exportation of objects of art of historical value. For many years before the law was enacted archæological sites of Mexico were sacked or depleted, and much valuable evidence which would have aided archæologists in piecing together the history of the past was scattered.

Before furniture and articles generally classified as "antiques" may be shipped out of Mexico, as well as archæological objects, they must be given "passports" by the Ministry of Public Education. If they are rare, unique or irreplaceable, they are not allowed to be exported.

Among the articles lent to the Chicago Art Institute for exhibition are a carved "teponaxtli," a hollow wooden musical instrument of the Aztecs thought to have been the forerunner of the modern marimba, bowls, plates of baked clay, masques of wood, andesite and serpentine stone, mirrors of volcanic glass, incense burners, votive axes of stone, jade necklaces and other ornaments.

Press Statements Denied by Huston

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Recent widespread press statements to the effect that Claudius H. Huston, chairman of the Republican National Committee, had refused to resign his post and had intimated that if compelled to retire he would disclose facts concerning party matters that would prove embarrassing to Republican leaders, were emphatically denied by Mr. Huston in a statement on April 29.

In giving cognizance to the campaign for his resignation that has been pressed by a large section of the press and many party leaders ever since the disclosures before the Senate lobby investigating committee concerning his lobbying activities in connection with Muscle Shoals and certain stock market transactions, Mr. Huston explained that he made public repudiation of the rumor concerning him only because it implies "gross injustice to the President."

The question of Mr. Huston's retirement from the national chairmanship was thoroughly discussed by the President and a group of party leaders, including members of Congress, at a series of recent conferences. The President is represented as desiring Mr. Huston's withdrawal from party affairs, but is leaving the matter to him.

RAIL LINE REDUCES FARE FOR CHILDREN

Children under 12 years of age will be able to ride for 5 cents on all 10-cent car and bus lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway in 19 cities and 34 towns, between June 1 and Sept. 1.

One of the 200-odd lines on the system where this 5-cent children's fare will be in effect is the route between Scollay Square and Revere Beach. It has also been decided by the public trustees to issue a 50-cent ticket for children good on all street railway and bus lines operated by the company on the day of purchase, when children are accompanied by adults.

SOY BEAN GROWERS TO MEET IN ILLINOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—As the leading soy bean-producing state in this country, Illinois is to be host to the annual convention of the American Soy Bean Association, Sept. 10-12.

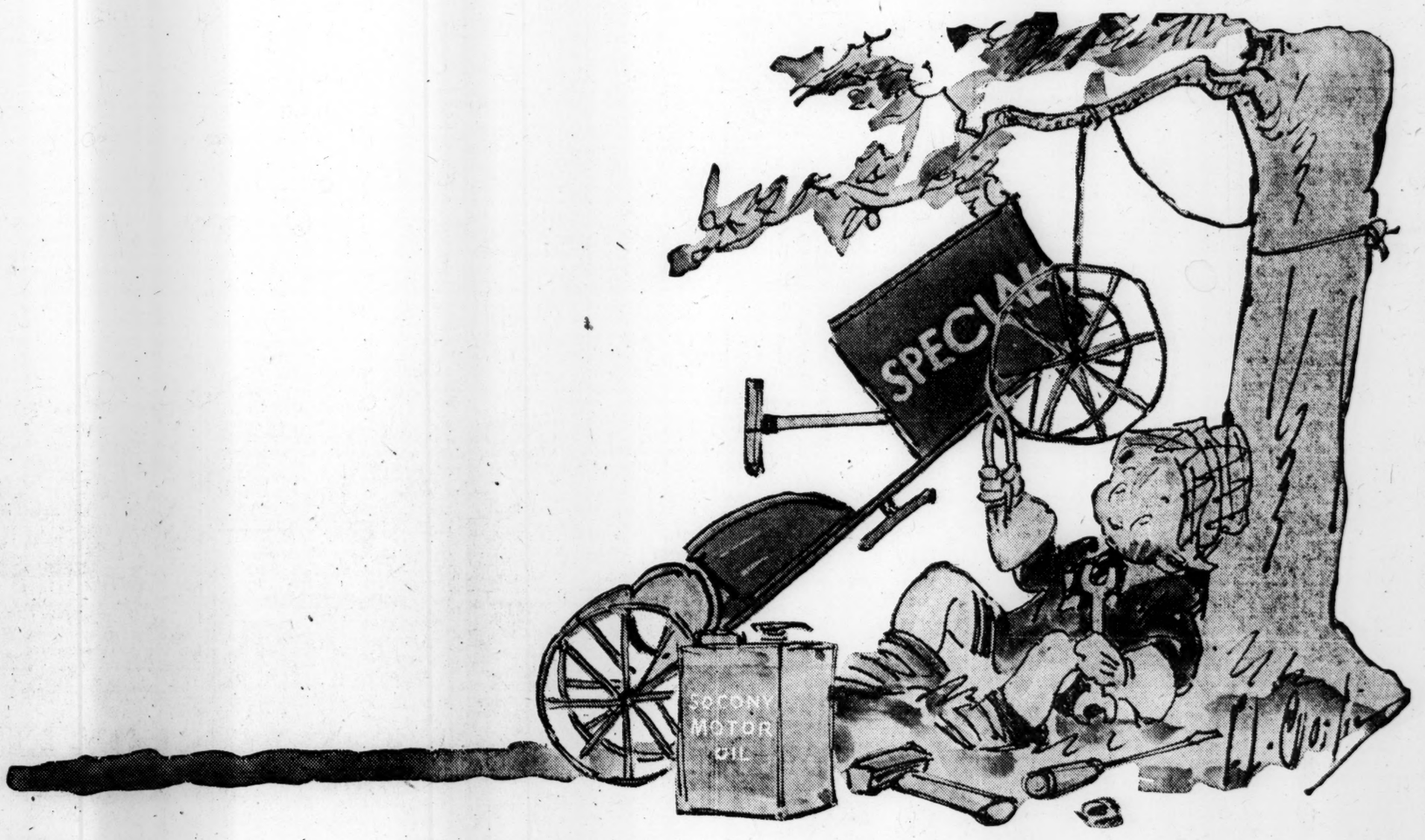
The meetings will be held here at the Colege of Agriculture of the University of Illinois. Means for expansion of industrial utilization of the soy bean will be discussed as a result of its rapidly increasing production by American farmers.

$3000 FOR OMISSION OF NAME

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—A suit with a claim for $3000 damages was filed against the Southern New England Telephone Company, April 30, by Max Adelson, attorney resident in Windsor, because his name was not in the new telephone directory. He had been listed for 12 years. Adelson claims he has lost business and his credit has been affected by the omission.

OREBAUGH IS TOWN MANAGER

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt. (AP)—Ralph W. Orebaugh of Montpelier was named town manager here April 30 to succeed Ralph D. Sherry, resigned. The new town manager will assume his duties soon.



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If you've been driving during the cold weather, ask your Socony dealer or Service Station man to drain off the anti-freeze mixture from your radiator. This service is free.

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SPAIN PROPOSES TO ABANDON OLD PARTY SYSTEM

Effort to Stop Return to Much-Divided Groups of Former Regime

This is the third of a series of six articles on conditions in Spain by one whose intimate acquaintance with political circles in the country for over 30 years enables him to write with particular authority on the critical events of the time. Previous articles appeared April 18 and 19.

By HENRY LEACH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The old political parties, ineffective things, will revive and thrive again if the Spanish elections are held too soon. Those old parties, which stand for talk, inefficiency, intrigue, neglect and simulation of a reality which is rarely approached, had brought Spain to the helpless state in which it found itself when Gen. Primo de Rivera blew them away upon becoming Dictator.

An uninstructed electorate, knowing nothing more than it did at the time of the last elections, based on a registration carefully prepared with the object of insuring the Government's desired result, would be certain to re-establish the old parties. It could do nothing else; the old parties themselves would arrange the matter from the beginning. The grand opportunity for giving a new thought and life to the country by something approximating to responsible, representative government, would then be lost. This eventuality is seriously threatened now.

Useless Parties

No country in the world with a parliament, and making any pretense of using it for governmental purposes, has suffered more through the numbers, the complexity and the uselessness of its political parties than Spain. When the Dictatorship suddenly collapsed, the most eminent of the old politicians were naturally asked what they thought was likely to happen, and the Count de Romanones said that, whatever it might be, the one thing that could not be thought of was a return to the old political conditions and parties existing before.

A few days later the Count went down south for a short season upon his Andalusian estate, and while in Seville, with that declaration of his only just printed, he was witness of a demonstrative revival of old parties.

Monarchist Block

A manifesto was issued stating that the new party would be in essence a monarchist block of the various sections of opinion that had not collaborated with the Dictator, and would be chiefly of Liberal complexion.

The Count de Romanones, while in Seville, was brought to some association with the promoters of this party. Very wealthy, and influential, with deeply vested interests, perhaps the most dignified and impressive figure in the Spanish politics of this generation, various times Premier, chief of what might be called the pure Liberal Party as distinguished from the Liberal-Conservatives, the Liberal-Democrats and all sorts of Liberals, the parent stem, holding the most aristocratic position in Spanish society, close in intimacy with the throne, the Count de Romanones is always considered and watched when great movements are on hand.

Warning the King

Born in Madrid, where now he dwells in one of the most beautiful palaces of the Recoletos, he has about him the air of the patrician, accentuated by his strong aquiline features which delight the cartoonists. Before the Dictatorship he showed signs of tiring of the political game, his party became more the Romanonists than the comprehensive Liberals, and there were long and wearying negotiations between him and Garcia Prieto (Marquess de Alhucemas), chief of the Liberal Democrats, conducted chiefly at the northern seaside resorts in the hot season, upon the question of combination.

Eventually an arrangement was made, and the Garcia Prieto cabinet, which was in office when the Dictator rose, included the Count. It was he and one other who took the wise but desperate measure of warning the King of the dangers he was incurring by not summoning Parliament within the prescribed period and thus failing to observe the necessities of the Constitution, warning which the King ignored.

Dictator in Risky Mood

According to the stories that were very plausibly told, the Count's feelings were deeply injured at that time and a reminder was given of the extreme sacrifices that past Premiers had made for the support of the royal house. The Dictator was in his riskiest and most adventurous mood some time later when he conceived the overwhelming gesture of imposing a stiff monetary fine and all the humiliation of it upon this great grandee.

In his early days the Count was Alcalde (Mayor) of Madrid, and lately, in the manner of a great man unbending, with the desire to do something really useful, he attached himself once again to the Municipal Council of Madrid, which has heavy work before it in improving a rather neglected city. Remaining monarchist, the Count has said things which suggest that now he would like to see the power and conduct of the Crown reduced to the extent which it exercises in one or two other countries in which alone it is a signal success.

The Count de Bugallal, who is now leading the Conservatives, or Liberal-Conservatives, as they call themselves, for the first time, is a very different kind of man.

Humble Beginnings

He sprang from the north and rose from the humblest beginnings. He has the official and political intellect because all his life he has been devoted to administrative work, beginning his career as a youth in the government offices in Madrid, notably in the Grace and Justice, and rising from simple functionary to important places, being Minister of Justice in the last Dato Government.

Eduardo Dato, pacificatory, soothing, most suave in manner, delicate in negotiation, master of the parliamentary game and loving it, was an ideal Premier. Many years ago, when he led the Conservatives, with the Count de Romanones opposite, the modern parliamentary game was played so well—as it was once in England with Gladstone and Disraeli, and then Gladstone and Salisbury—that it did almost seem worth while playing for its own sake, though the country languished.

The Count de Bugallal is much unlike Eduardo Dato, but with his administrative training he is a safe man. Sanchez Guerra was the Conservative leader and Premier before the Dictatorship. His success was not conspicuous. I remember him best as President of the Congreso (Chamber of Deputies), when he kept the members in order by sharp rattling of his bell, accompanied by a word or two in a rasping voice with his teeth showing.

Plot That Failed

But he was a patient and kindly man. The fact that he attempted a plot that failed, but yet through his being acquitted at trial made the first sign of the falling Dictatorship, was held in some quarters to give him title to lead again, but others, considering his proceedings in Paris in recent years, felt otherwise, and he is deposed under protest.

Now the Count de Bugallal sees quite clearly what is likely to happen when the party-mongers get to work again. He says the reconstitution of the Liberal and Conservative parties is necessary, and it was necessary before the Dictatorship, because the continual "fractioning" of the parties was the chief cause of their want of authority in the country and their inability to sustain themselves in Parliament.

What is to be anticipated now, he says, is that everybody will desire to be forming new parties, in the nature of "virgin" parties, though their true condition will be that of rebel or inadaptable sections. He seems much inclined to think that the day of opening Parliament again were better postponed as much as possible and to that end would with his party, assist the Government in every way possible just as if they were in office. That is a reasonable idea.

"Fractioning" of Parties

The "fractioning" of parties is without parallel in any other political world. The block of the new party at Seville, before long will probably chip first into two pieces, and then more, through the fractioning of the first divided sections. A new leader will head each section, and there will be secret and semi-secret meetings, and then will begin a long process, with negotiation and intrigue of attempting to establish cohesion among the pieces again and making one effective party of them.

But by this time the individualities of the leaders will be too well established and their supporters grouped round them too fervently, each group in a political world of its own. That has been the way with the great alternating parties, the Liberals and Conservatives—called alternating, because they virtually exchanged governmental power with each other, each new government after taking office proceeding then to discharge all the alcaldes, ayuntamientos (municipal councils) and administrative officials of all kinds throughout the country, substituting others of their own political complexion, so that then, when the elections were held, a parliamentary majority to suit the new government could be guaranteed.

This is an interesting variation on the practice of elections and new governments in other countries, where the type of government depends upon a previous election. In Spain the government is made first, and the election afterward which at least prevents much disappointment in some ways. Incidentally the new Berenguer government has already got rid of the 3000 alcaldes, and the ayuntamientos, which of course were all set up by the late Dictator for the benefit of his Patriotic Union Party.

Once let a party begin to split up, as in the disintegrating heat of political Spain it always does as soon as it is big enough, and it is never one nice political piece again, though some of the fragments are quite minute. At the last election, just before the dictatorship, the returns showed no fewer than 22 parties represented in the Cortes. Only six belonged to the ministerial majority, consisting chiefly of the Liberal Democrats and the Romanonists, and the rest of the Opposition, including, besides the Liberal-Conservatives such peculiar sections as the Traditionalists and the Integrists.

Apart from the new block at Seville, and the same kind of thing being announced in different parts of the country, other quite new parties will be represented if an election takes place soon. The followers of the Dictator have met in solemn conclave and determined to keep his Patriotic Union Party going, for the propagation of his ideals and program.

VICTORIAN KOALAS TAKEN TO NEW HOME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Complaining that koalas, commonly known as "native bears," were present in such large numbers as to be a pest, residents of French Island, in Westernport Bay, Vic., recently sought permission to shoot some of them.

However, the koala is rigorously protected by the Victorian game laws, so it was decided to deport the animals. Quail Island, a small island five miles away, was chosen by the Fisheries and Game Department as the koalas' new home. As the animals were caught by residents, who pursued them among the gum trees, they were taken by boat to Quail Island, where there is no settlement.

It is illegal even to keep the koalas as pets in this State.

INDUSTRY SEEKS ITS OWN RELIEF FROM FARM ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

the Senate and view the rising tide of discontent, and then look at your market and see whether you want to store up your surplus" (rather than market it under the Farm Board) "and whether it is safe for you to store it."

Colonel Woods preceded his remarks on the American tariff by discussing the growing business of Canada, and then launched directly into the effect the higher rates would have on the Dominion.

"I come to you frankly to say," he began, "that we in Canada do not feel that you are treating us as a big brother should. Personal relations between us are so complex, so bound up in affection and interest alike, that Canada and the United States often seem almost like one people. And yet in your manipulations of your customs tariff, in your insistence here and there upon points which appear to be in your own interest, I am afraid that you do not always treat us as one equal would treat another.

"Your attitude sometimes, I think, fails to take into account that we are your largest customer; your nearest neighbor; your best friend among the nations of the earth; your colleague in modern industry; your growing but friendly competitor for the trade of the world. I think you like plain talk as long as it is honest talk, and some things perhaps might be said.

Think Treatment Is Unjust

"It will be difficult to estimate with accuracy the effects of your new tariff on Canadian trade until it shows its results in operation, but it is estimated that Canada will be hit in her trade with you to the extent of about $75,000,000 a year by the changes you are making. This may not seem a great amount to you, but to a country which buys from you about $800,000,000 a year, and which at present only sells to you about $400,000,000 worth, the cutting off of 20 per cent of that trade is of importance. It is not, however, to the loss of trade that I refer, it is rather to the spirit by which that loss of trade is being brought about.

"I quote to you one of your most eminent economists, Professor Taussig of Harvard University. Professor Taussig points out that changes which make hardly a ripple in the volume of imports as a whole, are often of vital concern to the persons directly involved. We recognize the assiduity with which your legislators are endeavoring to keep Canada from doing business with you except by way of purchase, and it would be too much for you to expect us to regard such a situation with either gratitude or appreciation.

"I think I am within the limits of moderation when I say that Canada as a whole is feeling a sentiment of injustice toward it in your somewhat ruthless enactments designed to prevent the sale of our goods in your country.

"What then is ahead for Canadian business? One vital factor in the development of our domestic—a factor in which other portions of the British Empire are rapidly joining—will be the cultivation of markets within our empire for the goods of one another, so as to make us as far as possible independent of the tariff enactments of other countries.

"I do not think, however, nor does Canada think, that a selfish development of this kind is wise, any more than we think that selfishness in the development of any country is fundamentally wise. We come to you today saying to you, 'Here are your friends from Canada; they have some grievances which they think are just. Seeing that they already buy from you twice as much as they sell to you, they do not think it fair that your tariff legislation should be devoted almost primarily to a further limitation of their trade. Yet they come to you in affection and esteem, acknowledging that you are mistress in your own country.' "

Pleas for reduced taxation were made by Felix M. McWhirter, Indianapolis banker, and Fred W. Sargent, head of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at other major sessions during the day.

The Government is spending three times as much per capita today as in 1913, Mr. McWhirter pointed out, and between one-eighth and one-seventh of the entire national income is going to local, state or federal services.

The time has come to declare a "legislative holiday" to avoid further taxation, said Mr. Sargent. The Federal Government should extend the payment of the national debt over a longer period and avoid the building up of yearly surpluses which, he said, are an irresistible temptation to Congress. The Government should also cut its armament bill, he said.

"The American taxpayer, from a purely selfish point of view, if nothing else," said Mr. Sargent, "ought to have a very great and immediate personal interest in any honorable means that would reduce the tax burdens imposed by war or the preparation of war." He recalled that 82 cents out of every federal tax dollar goes to war debts or war expenditure.

Howard Coonley, head of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, Boston, told how his organization has reduced seasonal fluctuations of production and employment by advance planning. Better budgeting, marketing analysis, scheduling and personnel co-operation, he said, had enabled his company to iron out seasonal peaks and depressions of production, and store up surplus goods in slack times to meet later demands. The result had been a vastly improved morale among workers which showed itself in an improvement of 167½ per cent in efficiency since 1920. He urged similar development in national business to meet the problem of unemployment.

John Lord O'Brian, Assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of the anti-trust work, warned business that the department would not tolerate price fixing between competitors effected under cover of so-called codes of ethics and trade rules. In certain quarters "convincing evidence of this practice" has been found, Mr. O'Brian said. He added:

"Where these illegal practices exist the Attorney-General intends to check them by appropriate legal action."

MRS. McCORMICK EXPENDED $258,572 IN PRIMARY RACE

Illinois G. O. P. Nominee Testifies in Inquiry—Deneen Spent $25,493

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A total of $252,572, with an approximate $6000 in unpaid bills yet to be accounted for, was expended in her recent victorious Republican Senatorial primary campaign in Illinois, Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick (R.), Representative from Illinois, testified before the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee on May 1. The entire outlay, Mrs. McCormick stated, came from her own resources.

Charles S. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois, the unsuccessful candidate, informed the committee that his campaign had cost him $24,493, with $1000 in unpaid accounts still to be listed. Mr. Deneen furnished all his own campaign funds, he declared.

The chief items in Mrs. McCormick's list of expenditures as reported by her to the committee are: Printing, $26,556; postage, $12,432; mailing and addressing $20,700; halls, banners and entertainment, $6647; stationery and supplies, $4065; labor department, $4838; field workers, $19,856; newspaper advertising, $15,654; hotel and travel, $2365; county budgets, $107,000.

Mrs. McCormick presented her declaration of expenditures in the form of a large volume of photostatic prints of her personal campaign ledger. She informed the committee every individual item of her campaign expenditures, before and after declaration of her candidacy, was listed.

Mrs. McCormick informed the committee that she ran as an "independent," without the support of any organization excepting two groups in Cook County—the Voters' Progress Club and the Ruth Hanna McCormick Volunteers. She declared that her campaign entailed making an appeal to approximately 3,000,000 voters scattered in 102 counties. The mailing of one letter each to all the voters of Illinois, she asserted, would alone cost around $120,000.

She expressed the hope that the senatorial inquiry would lead to improvements in the existing law regulating campaign expenditures.

Mr. Deneen likewise stated that he had not received the support of any organization. He mentioned the National Republican Party, a Chicago organization, as a group that had indorsed his name among 200 other candidates. He declared that both he and Mrs. McCormick had been approved by the Anti-Saloon League.

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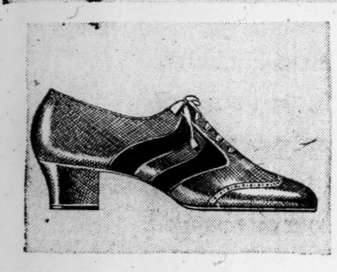

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Problem of Man Flight Begins to Center Round Glider Types

Otto Lilienthal, in Germany in Early Nineties, Introduced Man-Carrying Plane, and Maxim Tested Power-Driven Machine

By HARRY HARPER
Author of "Twenty-Five Years of Flying"

This is the sixth of a series of 10 articles on the early days of flying to be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

In Germany, in 1891, Otto Lilienthal, one of the most famous of all aerial pioneers, constructed the first of his man-carrying gliders.

This comprised a pair of rigid outstretched planes, covered with cotton twill stretched over a framework of willow. The apparatus weighed about 40 pounds and had a space between the wings through which Lilienthal could put his head and shoulders, grasping the machine with either hand.

In his first experiments he jumped from a springboard. Then, soon afterward, he began to make his first short glides through the air, supported by the wings on either side of his body.

In Australia in 1891 Hargrave built a little flapping-wing model which flew for more than 300 feet.

In the United States in 1892 Prof. S. P. Langley began the construction of a number of model machines which took the form of tandem monoplanes, while in Germany Lilienthal was now gliding in winds blowing at 16 miles an hour, balancing his machine by movements of his arms and body.

Steam Drives English Machine

Lilienthal described how sometimes he had to execute a sort of "dance" in the air in order to keep his glider under control. But like a human bird he taught himself, by instinctive movements, to combat the constant efforts of the wind to overturn his machine.

In England, in 1893, Horatio Phillips made experiments to obtain practical data upon a theory as to the lifting power of a number of long, narrow planes, mounted one above another. A track was prepared, round which the apparatus—rather resembling, in the arrangement of its surfaces, a Venetian blind—could run without making free flights. It was driven by a nine horsepower steam engine. In March a successful trial was made with this machine, and it remained air-borne while circling its track for more than 1000 feet.

Hargrave, in Australia, was still continuing his experiments, and he evolved in 1893 the cellular or box-kite apparatus which is associated with his name and which afterward became familiar in the construction of kites for meteorological use, and also for pleasure flying.

In 1894 Lilienthal, using a biplane type of motorless machine, was effecting glides of 300 feet in length.

Strives to Get Into Air

In the spring of 1894 Sir Hiram Maxim carried out some historical tests with his large heavier-than-air machine. A track of railway lines was laid down, and upon this the craft was mounted on iron wheels.

In one test the machine, after running along its track for about 1000 feet, developed such a lift that it not only raised itself from its rails as far as the check-rails which had been fitted to prevent any free flight, but actually broke through a check-rail on the side, and began to rise to a higher altitude.

At this the power of the steam engine was cut off and the machine, sinking back to the ground, embedded its wheels in the turf. Sir Hiram, writing afterward, observed: "The marks showed that the machine had been completely suspended in the air before it settled back to earth."

The chief value of Sir Hiram's work lay in its demonstration of the lifting power of large, suitably arranged surfaces, and of the propelling force of aerial screws.

The first Englishman to undertake experiments with full-scale, man-carrying gliders, Percy Sinclair Pilcher, began his tests in 1895, making some successful trials at Cardross, on the banks of the Clyde. Another experimenter who, in America, adopted gliding as a form of gaining practical data, was Octave Chanute, a well-known engineer.

Langley Model in Flight

Professor Langley had, by 1896, attained some very significant results with his model machines. One of them, driven by a steam engine weighing eight pounds and developing 1½ horsepower, flew for 1 minute, 30 seconds, covering approximately two-thirds of a mile.

The machine, a tandem monoplane, was launched from a houseboat moored on the Potomac River. The stability of the little machine was perfect, and the flight represented the first of any real duration accomplished out in the open air by a power-driven-heavier-than-air model craft.

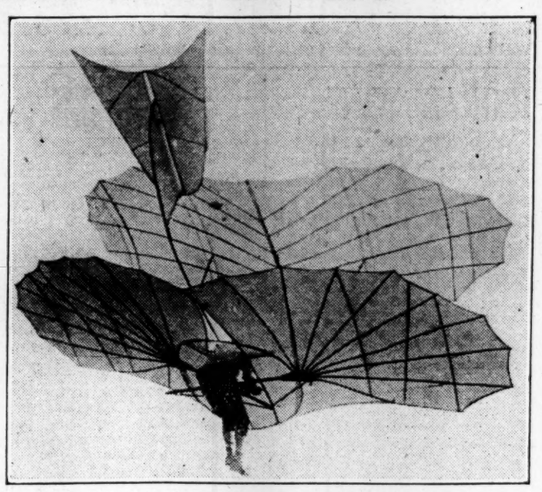
In 1896 Lilienthal, after accomplishing more than 2000 glides, was killed in an accident at Stollen, Ger. One of his biplane gliders nose-dived from a height of 50 feet.

Lilienthal had done more for the progress of aviation than any other man who, up to that time, had devoted himself to the subject. He had demonstrated that it was possible for a man, using wings of moderate dimensions, to derive support from the impact of the air upon those surfaces; also that it was possible for a man, in free flight, to maintain a fair degree of control over a machine heavier than air.

Lilienthal's work inspired others to carry on the aerial quest, among them being Wilbur and Orville Wright. It was after they had studied all the aeronautical literature available that the Wrights embarked on a long series of practical experiments.

They came to the conclusion that the main problem still to be solved was that of establishing adequate control over any winged machine after it had left the ground and was moving through the air. "When this one feature has been worked out," Wilbur wrote, "the age of flying machines will have arrived." The preliminary researches of the Wrights occupied several years.

He Hopped Into the Air Like a Bird



Left—Otto Lilienthal, German Exponent of the Glider. Right—Lilienthal Biplane Glider in Flight. This Was the Precursor of the Wright Biplane.

KING GEORGE BUYS FAMOUS STAMP SET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—King George has just purchased, for a sum which is said to be in the neighborhood of £2000, the collection of Australian Commonwealth postage stamps which was made by J. R. W. Purves of Melbourne.

The collection is famous throughout the world of philately, and was awarded the gold medal at the International Philatelic Congress, which was held at Melbourne in 1928. It is considered to be the finest collection of Commonwealth stamps in existence.

Technical Societies Plan Central House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A scheme is taking shape for the erection of a central chemical house in London.

This scheme will affect 12 of the leading technical societies; namely, the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Institute of Mining Engineers, the Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Institution of Chemical Engineers, the Institution of Rubber Industry, the Institution of Petroleum Technologists, the Institutes of Fuel, Metals, Iron and Steel, the Faraday Society and the Physical Society.

Each society will retain its individuality but the members, who number over 20,000, will have the advantage of being able to meet each other informally. Nearly £100,000 has already been promised and it has been authoritatively stated that the scheme will be carried out.

At a meeting of the London section of the British Association of Chemists Lieut. Col. Sir Arnold T. Wilson, chairman of the committee which is organizing the scheme, said that it was for the benefit of the younger generation who could not afford to pay subscriptions to half a dozen learned societies. Further progress depended on the close co-operation of allied branches of scientific work. The distinction between pure and applied chemistry was already broken down and the distinction between organic and inorganic chemistry was far less defined than it used to be.

Museum in Fourth-Century Church Near Rome Houses Rare Inscriptions

Mural Paintings in Buildings Under Edifice Uncovered in Well-Preserved Condition—Marble and Terra Cottas Found in Abundance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The excavations made during the last 10 years at the fourth-century church of St. Sebastian in the Appian Way, a mile and a half outside the gates of Rome, have been so fruitful that it has been possible to open a special archæological museum in the cloister of the church.

In the museum, which was opened to the public a few weeks ago, are exhibited early Christian inscriptions of the highest historical importance, a large number of marble and terra-cotta vessels and ornaments and many Christian sarcophagi and pagan burial urns.

Excavations near the church of St. Sebastian were undertaken in 1915, and great interest was at once aroused by the finds below the church. The discovery of the so-called "Monumento Apostolico," which gave such a remarkable confirmation of the tradition of the presence of Peter and Paul in Rome, marked the beginning of a more systematic exploration of one of the most intense centers of Christian life in the first centuries.

It has now been ascertained that the church was constructed over two Roman buildings dating from the second century A. D. These buildings, which were of two stories, stood on a road which lay about 40 feet below the level of the church.

Their mural paintings have been fortunately recovered; they were protected by the earth which covered them for many centuries, and when they were brought to light they were found in a good state of preservation. One of these paintings represents a bird's-eye view of a Roman city and another a gladiatorial combat. Some floors of these houses are in mosaic and others are tiled.

Another interesting discovery is that the church was once flanked by a peribulum, or circular passage, and by cloisters. Some fragments of the cloisters have already been unearthed and a portion of the cloisters will be reconstructed so as to give a precise idea of the original building.

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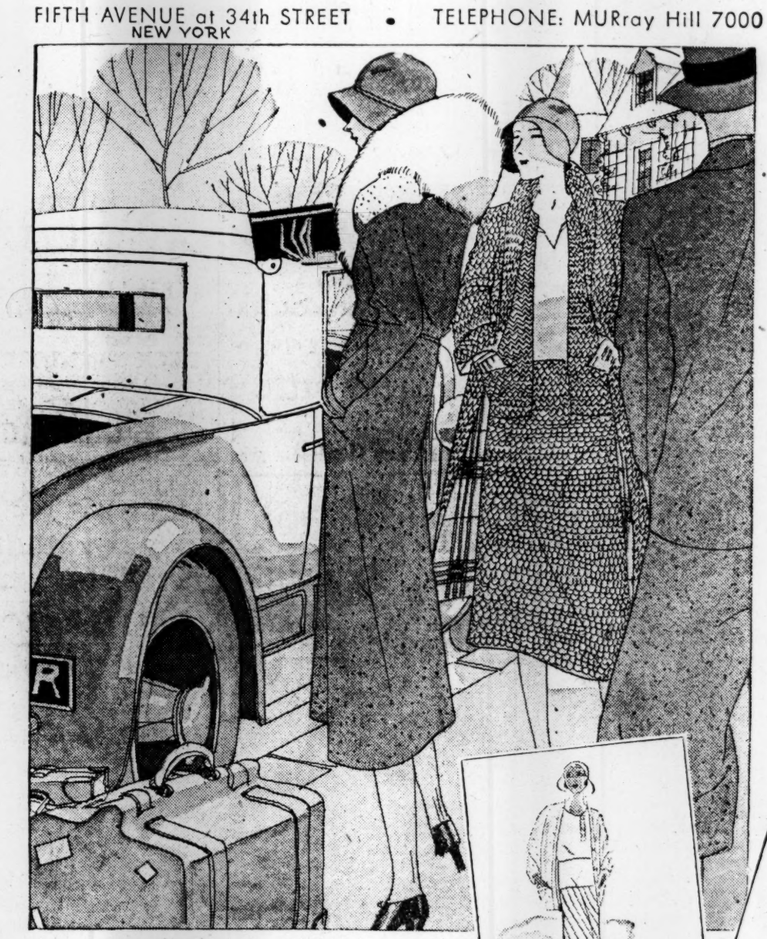

A Week-end in the Altman Manner

An invigorating jaunt to some rustic retreat is never quite as casual as it sounds for there is a formal observance to the activities of the day and evening, with definite standards of dress and essentials of chic.

For the take-off—a Chanel design suit of shantung with fitted and caped jacket, in brown or navy with a white peplum blouse. Altman has this for $39.50. A topcoat is an absolute requirement. The one with raglan sleeves is of fine imported tweed $65.00

An imported alpaca cardigan and a homespun skirt will put you in fine fettle. Wear them in lacey or plain weaves. Cardigan . $19.75. Skirt . $14.50

It is well to include a charming print with emphasis on details for the twilight hour. The model of printed crepe is $65.00

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The skirt is made circular by all-around inverted tucking, the jumper blouse has a finely tucked handkerchief linen blousette. For mademoiselle.

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The border pattern of the print is ingeniously used to form a diagonal scarf on the blouse and to face the jacket. The skirt is cluster tucked. For madame.

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Gray-blue, rose, green or beige with shower-dot pattern in white; also in black and white.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

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Cincinnati	4	8	.333

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 9, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 9, New York 4.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 3.

The Pittsburgh Pirates were defeated by the Chicago Cubs in Chicago on Wednesday, 5 to 2, but despite this loss, remain in first place in the National League race. The club has won nine of its 12 games played and at present leads the New York Giants by a game. The Giants lost their third straight game to Brooklyn, 9 to 4, and therefore lost a chance to move up on the leaders. The Boston Braves went into a tie for third place with Chicago by virtue of their win over Philadelphia, 9 to 3. Cincinnati was also a winner, defeating the St. Louis Cardinals, 4 to 3; but it still remains in last place.

At Chicago, the Cubs were given some fine pitching from their veteran Malone, who allowed the Pirates seven scattered hits and only one extra base hit, a double by Comorosky. The Cubs themselves made only nine hits, but two home runs, one by English, shortstop, and another by Wilson, outfielder, were enough to bring victory to the champions. Hornsby is now back in the lineup as a regular at second, as is Bell at third. Jones, the new Pirate pitcher, whom the club secured from the Braves in the Grimes deal, made his first start for Manager Ens and lasted seven innings. Stoner finished the game for the losers.

The Giants were helpless before the fast ball of Brooklyn's veteran, Vance, and the Robins took their third straight from Manager McGraw's players. Vance allowed the New Yorkers six scattered hits, while his team was making 11 off the offerings of Hubbell, Lucas and Benton. The Giants might have been shut out, only for the hitting of Crawford, utility second baseman, who made three hits in as many times at bat, including a double and home run. Herman hit a homer for the winners, batted in four runs and scored two himself.

The Braves moved up to third place behind the fine pitching of Brandt, who allowed the heavy-hitting Phillies only eight hits, that were kept few and far betwen. The Braves themselves hit in fine style, making 16 off Sweetland, Willoughby, Milligan and Collins. The veteran catcher, Gowdy, made his first appearance behind the plate this season and did very well. Moore, a young recruit who played at third base at the beginning of the season, went in as a pinch hitter with the bases full and responded with a double to knock in three runs. The winners, as a whole, look to be a much better team than in recent years, and should stay out of last place this season if it gets its share of what are termed the "breaks."

First Baseman Stripp's batting, which included a double and triple, proved enough to give the Reds a victory over the St. Louis Cardinals. He drove in one of his team's four runs and scored one himself. Lucas, the Reds' veteran pitcher, went the entire route for the winners and had the situation well taken care of at all times, although he allowed the losers 11 hits, against the seven his mates made. Johnson started and finished the game for the Cardinals, and deserves much credit despite the fact that he lost. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	x	5	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Jones, Stoner and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Jorda. Time—1h. 41m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	9	11	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	6	0

Batteries—Vance and Deberry; Hubbell, Lucas, Benton and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Donohue, Rigler and Magerkurth. Time—2h.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	9	16	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	1

Batteries—Brandt and Gowdy; Sweetland, Willoughby, Milligan, Collins and Davis. Losing pitcher—Sweetland. Umpires—Moran, McGrew and Reardon. Time—2h. 4m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	11	1

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Johnson and Wilson. Umpires—Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 43m.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Shreveport	14	7	.667
Beaumont	12	7	.632
Houston	13	9	.591
Wichita Falls	10	9	.526
Fort Worth	10	11	.476
Dallas	8	12	.400
Waco	8	13	.381
San Antonio	7	14	.333

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Dallas 3, Beaumont 3.
Fort Worth 9, San Antonio 2.
Shreveport 6, Waco 5.
Houston 13, Wichita Falls 4.

New Westminster Adanacs Win Again

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOLFVILLE, N. S.—The second senior basketball championship in Canada to be credited to the West within a week has just been achieved. Following closely upon the feat of the famous Edmonton Grads in winning the ladies' title was that of the New Westminster (B. C.) Adanacs who retained the senior men's crown won in 1929 when they proved too formidable for Acadia University's champion quintet here.

The Adanacs came up to advance notices and convinced all watchers that they were the better team, winning each night. The first game ended 26 to 23, the westerners coming from behind in the second half after trailing by three points at the intermission. In the concluding contest they showed marked superiority over the eastern champions, romping into a merited lead at the very outset and gradually bettering their advantage till at half time they were out in front 15 to 9 and continued to sweep aside the home defense in the closing session to attain a 34-to-19 triumph. Adanacs thus clinched the round with 18 points to spare, a total of 60 to 42.

The British Columbian aggregation clearly proved its right to claim for two years in a row the Dominion laurels. Its speed was pronounced in both matches and its shooting was well timed and neat. The opening night New Westminster employed a tantalizing bounce pass which had University puzzled at most times. The second night the winners changed their tactics and carried on a concentrated attack of assorted aerials and short snappy passes, with plenty of fake passing and shooting to lead Acadia players astray.

MICHIGAN CHECKS CHICAGO EFFORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Aided by errors and timely hits, the University of Michigan nine scored its first "Big Nine" victory here Wednesday by defeating Chicago University, 4 to 3.

Four Maroon errors, a sacrifice hit and a single enabled Michigan to score three runs in the fourth inning and establish a lead which the Maroons were unable to overcome. What proved to be the winning run was driven across the plate in the seventh when J. E. Truskowski '30 tripled and scored on a single by L. F. Butler '31.

R. W. Montague '30 was unsteady in the box for Michigan throughout, but was given good support. He was finally replaced by W. V. Compton '31 with two runners on base in the eighth. Compton yielded one run and one hit, but checked the Maroons during the remainder of the game. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	x	4	5	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	9	4

Batteries—Montague, Compton and Truskowski for Michigan; Knowles and Wingate for Chicago. Winning pitcher—Montague. Umpires—William Bryon and John Olmstead. Time—1h. 45m.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hartford	7	4	.636
New Haven	8	5	.615
Albany	6	5	.545
Bridgeport	6	5	.545
Springfield	7	7	.500
Providence	6	6	.500
Allentown	5	6	.455
Pittsfield	4	11	.267

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Bridgeport 7, Providence 6.
Allentown 8, Pittsfield 3.
Springfield 10, New Haven 9.
New Haven 17, Springfield 8.
Albany 9, Hartford 3.

PIPGRAS WINS FROM LEADERS

Senators' Winning Streak Finally Stopped by Yankees—Indians in Second

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	10	3	.769
Cleveland	8	4	.666
Chicago	6	4	.600
Philadelphia	6	5	.545
St. Louis	6	7	.461
Boston	5	8	.385
Detroit	5	10	.333
New York	3	8	.273

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 7, Philadelphia 3.
New York 9, Washington 0.
Detroit 6, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 3.

The New York Yankees with Pipgras in the box stopped the Washington Senators' winning streak on Wednesday by giving the present American League leaders a decisive defeat in the Capitol City, 9 to 0. The veteran pitcher held the Senators to five scattered hits and only one was for an extra base, a double by Goslin. The Yankees themselves made 12 hits, all singles with the exception of one double by Koenig. They took the lead by scoring three runs in the first inning and then made the victory certain by sending five more runs across the plate in the eighth and one again in the ninth. Brown started in the box for Manager Johnson, but was replaced by Burke in the seventh inning. Washington still remains in first place, however, despite the loss, while the Yankees are still in last place.

Clinton Brown, a young recruit, pitched the Cleveland Indians to their third straight win over the St. Louis Browns and also won his third game of the season in as many starts. He held the Browns to six hits, while his mates were making 14 and winning, 6 to 3. Crowder pitched seven innings for the losers and was replaced in the eighth by Coffman, who finished the game. Manush hit the only home run of the contest for the Browns. The Indians are now in second place in the league, going ahead of the White Sox, who were beaten by Detroit.

Although the Tigers were outhit 13 to 8 at Detroit, they managed to break their losing streak and defeat the White Sox, 6 to 4. Hogsett, a young recruit, pitched for the winners and was very tight in the pinches and allowed the losers very little chance to overtake the Tigers. Alexander contributed the longest hit of the game for the winners, a triple. The Sox used four pitchers, but mostly because of the desire to put in pinch hitters.

In Boston, the Red Sox took the final game of their series with the Philadelphia Athletics, behind the fine pitching of Gaston, 7 to 3. The veteran boxman held the champions well in check and allowed only six hits, while the Sox were making 13 off Quinn. Liebhardt, Mahaffey and Rommel. Oliver, Boston center fielder, continued his fine hitting, making two doubles and a single in five times at bat. Foxx and Simmons did the hitting for the losers, the former making three and the latter two.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	9	12	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4

Batteries—Pipgras and Hargrave; Brown, Burke and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Campbell, Owens and Moriarty. Time—1h. 37m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	6	14	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	6	1

Batteries—Brown and L. Sewell; Crowder, Coffman and Manion. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Geisel, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—2h. 3m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	6	8	0
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	13	1

Batteries—Hogsett and Hargrave; Blankenship, Caraway, Walsh, McKain and Autry. Losing pitcher—Blankenship. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 4m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	x	7	13	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	1

Batteries—Gaston and Berry; Quinn, Liebhardt, Mahaffey, Rommel and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Connolly, McGowan and Van Graflan. Time 1h. 46m.

"BIG TEN" MEDAL TO HINCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—R. L. Hinch '30, captain of the waterpolo team and a record breaker in backstroke swimming, was awarded the "Big Ten" at Northwestern University for combined excellence in scholarship and athletics. Hinch had one of the highest scholarship records in his class. For three years in swimming he broke Conference and United States records in the backstroke, swam on record-breaking relay teams, both freestyle and medley, and helped the waterpolo team maintain an undefeated record. He still holds the National Collegiate A. A. 150-yard backstroke record for 60-foot pools.

NORWICH ELECTS PENDO

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Anatole G. Pendo '31 of Berlin, N. H., has been elected captain of the Norwich fencing team for next season, and Clifton B. Batchelder '32 of Bradford, has been elected manager. Pendo has been the Cadets' leading point-winner for the past two winters. Batchelder ranked next to him.

OREGON STATE WINS SECOND STRAIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Defeating the invading State College of Washington nine, 6 to 4, here Wednesday the Oregon State Agricultural College Baseball team made it two straight wins for the season in the Pacific Coast Conference play.

Both teams played tight ball with the score tied up to the eighth. In the last part of the eighth inning Fred W. Wagner '30, pinch-hitting for Oregon State, singled to bring in the winning run.

Alfred L. Brown '31, took over the Oregon State pitching in the seventh inning and stemmed a Cougar rally to turn in his second win for the season. Fred Nightengale '31, starting pitcher and M. A. Grayson '31, first baseman, hit home runs for Oregon State. Carlton E. Wood '30 and Grayson figured in a double play. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon State	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	x	6	7	5
Washington State	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	3	4

Batteries—Nightengale, Brown and Mack; Warden and Mitchell. Winning pitcher—Brown. Umpire—Tyler Christian. Time—2h. 16m.

BARON HUBERT L. DE MORPURGO, Italian tennis ace and the player that Italy is counting on in the Davis Cup matches this year, caused some concern in tennis circles when it was announced that he had joined a well-known rubber firm. The rumors that spread afield that his amateur status might be clouded because the firm makes and sells tennis goods were quickly put to an end when it was found that the Baron is connected with the motor part of the trade.

The leading candidates for the Italian Davis Cup team this year are, besides Morpurgo, A. Giorgio de Stefani, Placido Gaslini and Count A. del Bono. Morpurgo is an all-court player, but, unless the occasion demands it, is content with baseline tactics. Stefani is practically Morpurgo's equal, with Gaslini and Count del Bono not far behind. Morpurgo and Stefani appear on paper as the strongest doubles team, but for some reason Morpurgo is inclined to favor Gaslini as a doubles partner.

Italy is looked upon to be one of the outstanding threats in the Davis Cup competition again this year. At least, it will have the advantage of playing at home if England, Australia or Japan loom up as opponents. England entertained Italy last year, so it is now Italy's turn to be host. Australia and Japan are playing out of the zone, so if either team advances it will have to face the Europeans at home. The reason for this advantage lies in the fact that because it is very hot in Italy during the summer months it takes a mighty strong team to weather that hazard alone, to say nothing of seasoned opponents.

Tennis on the high seas has long been a potentiality. The nearest approach to it in recent years has been a game called deck tennis, played in limited spaces, courts differing in size on various ocean liners. Now the game of tennis can be, and is, played on a regulation court. The Hamburg-Sudamerika liner Cap Arcona lays claim to be the first boat in the world to maintain a full-sized tennis court. It is located on the sports deck, aft of the third funnel, and there is a 15-foot runback at either end of the court. There is also ample space for a "gallery" outside the netting which surrounds the court.

VAN RYN AND ALLISON DROP DOUBLES MATCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J. and Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., the Wimbledon doubles champions and members of the United States Davis Cup team, were defeated Wednesday at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club by Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa. and J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., 5—7, 6—3, 6—4. Van Ryn and Allison were not at the peak of their game.

The doubles encounter was followed by singles play in which Allison won a keenly fought set from Hall at 7—5, while Mercur and Van Ryn divided two sets, the former Princeton star winning the first at 6—1, and Mercur the second by the same score.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Annapolis 9, William & Mary 0.
Brown 9, Boston College 0.
Harvard 2d 9, Tufts 0.
Lehigh 5, Lafayette 4.
New York 8, Wash. & Lee 1.
Pennsylvania 8, Rutgers 1.
Princeton 6, Columbia 3.
Purdue 10, DePauw 2.
Stevens 4, Haverford 3.
Drexel 4, Moravian 2.
Wesleyan 8, M. I. T. 1.
West Point 6, Amherst 3.

ILLINOIS RALLY NETS SEVEN RUNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—A ninth-inning rally turned a good ball game into a rout here Wednesday afternoon as the Purdue University nine went down to its fourth-straight "Big Nine" defeat at the hands of the University of Illinois team 12 to 1. Despite poor support, J. E. Palo '32, left-handed Purdue pitcher, held Illinois well in check in the first eight innings allowing only three hits, but the ninth was different. A deluge of hit batsmen, bases on balls, errors, and hits forcing seven Illinois runs across the plate.

Purdue's only score came in the fourth inning, when M. E. Snodgrass '30, hit a home run to centerfield. Snodgrass, however, had a poor day in the field, making three costly errors when double plays were in sight. E. P. Caraway '30 and G. W. Harmeson '30, Purdue's hard-hitting outfielders, took the batting honors of the day with two hits each, but the Boilermakers were unable to produce their hits when the run-scoring efforts were needed. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	12	7	1
Purdue	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	5

Batteries—Mills and Brinn; Palo and Kugler. Umpires—Otto Jensen and Charles Jensen.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Brown 5, New Bedford C. C. 4.
Drake 11, Iowa 7.
Haverford 6, Delaware 1.
Harvard 6, Amherst 0.
Princeton 9, Rutgers 0.
Yale 8½, Syracuse ½.

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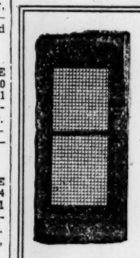
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$19 $29
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including many coats by Tailor Guild of Rochester
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.
STORE FOR MEN

Princeton's Chief Baseball Problem Is Developing Necessary Pitching Ability

PITCHING MAIN TIGER PROBLEM

Princeton Handicapped by Brilliancy, Then Weakness in This Department

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The part that steadiness in pitching plays in a successful baseball team is well illustrated by the present situation at Princeton University, in which one of the best teams in the East is so badly handicapped by brilliant pitching for a number of innings followed by a streak of wildness and weakened throwing as to be able to win a game only against weak opponents.

So far as hitting and fielding is concerned, the team is as good as any team that has represented the New Jersey institution for many years. But when the pitchers all have had innings at intervals, this dvantage is lost. The outfield, especially, both the first-string trio and the substitutes, comprise as fine a bunch of hitters as could be discovered, while the infield is also very fine. Good catching is also present to some extent, though on the recent southern trip, the second string receivers were not so good as the regular catcher, Thomas T. Carter '30, who did not make the trip.

Footballers in Outfield

Three of the famous backs of the football team, Edward O. Wittmer '30, left; Weatherly Reinmund '31, center, and Holmes T. Bennett '31, right, are the first-string outfielders, with Robert A. Bessire '32, left, Charles E. Muldaur '31, center, and Edgar Brick '30, right, the substitutes. Gerald G. Morse '32, a substitute first baseman, also filled in at right during the southern trip. W. Carter Goodpasture '32 and David S. Foster '32 are also listed for outfield positions and have also been used as utility men as well. Practically all of these have been good for several hits in every game, and Bennett in particular has been making extra-base drives with regularity.

Capt. John H. O'Toole '30, at shortstop, has been the star performer of the infield and, with the adoption of the plan to throw the actual running of the games into his hands by keeping the coach off the players' bench, he has also had to work out the strategy of the games also. So far this has not worked any too well, and in the only intercollegiate league game played, against Dartmouth on Monday, was largely responsible for the loss of the game.

George Austen Jr. '30, is once more a tower of strength at first base, while William H. Swift 3d '30, a substitute and occasional player last season, has filled in well at second base, and is also a much improved batter over 1929. At third, Richard L. Vogt '30, another star of the backfield, is the first-string man, but was also an absentee on the southern trip, with Morse, Goodpasture, and Challen R. Parker Jr. '32, the second-string short stop, filling the place. Frank W. Jarvis '32 is the regular second-string third baseman, with Parker moving over to short stop, while Francis P. Mackinney '31 is next in order for first base, and J. W. Bierhals '31, to fill Swift's position at second. Roy D. Keehn Jr. '30 is also a utility man about the infield.

Carter Best Catcher

Carter carries the chief burden behind the bat, while during his absence, John Y. Howson '31, William R. Cameron '31, and Amos Eno '32, are the remaining catchers. Carter has done much to steady the team, and his play behind the bat has been extremely valuable.

The problem of the pitchers is the chief concern of Byrd Douglas '16, the Nashville mentor of the team, and he is devoting the present fine weather to limbering up as many of them as he can, so as to have relief men available when the streaks of wildness appear, which Edwin J. Moles Jr. '31, the chief star, and Richard S. Hendey '30, the leading pitchers up to the present, have shown. Sidney P. Waud '31, and E. Lansing Ray Jr. '32, have been the chief relief men so far, with Frank K. Bowman '32, the veteran Caleb R. Layton '30, Harry R. Merrill '31, and a pair of last year freshmen, William D. Blackwell '32, and W. Michael Aicher '32, as the last resorts.

Only one game has been played so far in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, against Dartmouth College, and the balance of the season will find the team busy completing the schedule of that organization In addition to the two games with Yale in that series, a third will be played in New York to finish the season, in case of a tie between the two institutions. The remainder of the schedule is as follows:

May 2—Amherst at Princeton; 3—*Cornell at Princeton; 7—Georgetown at Princeton. 10—*Cornell at Ithaca; 12—*Dartmouth at Hanover; 14—*Columbia at New York; 15—New York University at Princeton; 17—*University of Pennsylvania at Princeton; 21—Lafayette at Princeton; 24—*University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 28—College of the City of New York at Princeton; 31—*Yale at New Haven.

June 4—*Columbia at Princeton; 7—Rutgers at New Brunswick; 11—Temple at Princeton; 14—*Yale at Princeton; 21—Yale at New York (in case of tie).

*League games.

Canada Names Its Davis Cup Tennis Team

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Toronto, Ont.

CANADA'S Davis Cup Committee announced today that Dr. Jack A. Wright, Montreal; Willard F. Crocker, Montreal; Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, will compose the team which meets the United States at Philadelphia, May 15, 16 and 17 in the opening American zone tennis contest.

With one exception, this is exactly the same team as that of last year, when the United States won all five matches. The newcomer is Nunns, who takes the place of Dr. Arthur W. Ham.

ENTERPRISE TO RACE WITH THE RESOLUTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Enterprise, one of the America's Cup defenders, will finish up her tests at the westerly end of Long Island Sound this week-end, and will move on to Newport next week to try out racing with the old cup defender Resolute, which is now being commissioned at the Herreshoff yard at Bristol, R. I. As soon as the Resolute is rigged she will be taken down Narragansett Bay to Newport to join the Enterprise.

Whenever the weather is favorable the two yachts will sail out to Brenton Reef lightship and match their speed in Block Island Sound, just inside the courses selected for the international races in September.

Following these trial speed brushes, the two yachts will be brought through Long Island Sound for the races of the New York Yacht Club off Glen Cove on June 11 and 12.

PICK-UPS

THE Boston Red Sox have released William L. Bayne, a left-handed pitcher, outright to the Chattanooga Club of the Southern Association. Bayne came to the Sox in November, 1928, by the waiver route from the Cleveland Indians.

The National is now leading the American League in home runs, 62 to 42.

Outfielder Sherlock of the Phillies has been released on option to the Augusta Club of the South Atlantic Association.

Flowers, Brooklyn Robin second baseman, is now leading National League batters with a mark of .469. Fisher of the Cardinals and Stephenson of the Cubs are in second place with .462. Simmons of the Athletics and Cissell of the White Sox are at the top of the American League with an average of .432.

Oliver, the new Red Sox outfielder, started the season rather slowly, but now has begun to hit and should be a big help to Manager Wagner. At present he is leading the league in the number of hits with 21 from his position as lead-off man for the Boston Club.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Augsburg 4, St. Thomas 3.
Annapolis 15, Virginia 2.
Bowdoin 7, Amherst 5.
Bradley Tech 8, Illinois Wesleyan 2.
Brown 5, Colby 3.
C. C. N. Y. 11, Manhattan 1.
Clemson 15, Newberry 0.
Colgate 2, Cornell 0.
Duke 1, Princeton 0.
Drexel 12, Ursinus 8.
Haverford 5, Alumni 5.
Holy Cross 10, Yale 5.
Illinois 12, Purdue 1.
Iowa Teach 5, Michigan State 4.
Juniata 11, Penn. M. C. 2.
Lehigh 8, Rutgers 2.
Lowell T. S 10, Newport T. S. 7.
Michigan 4, Chicago 3.
Mt. St. Joseph 13, Annapolis 33.
Notre Dame 5, Wisconsin 3.
Oregon State 6, Wash. State 4.
Penn State 5, F. and M. 3.
Pennsylvania 7, Columbia 1.
Rochester 15, Hamilton 0.
Seton Hall 4, Lafayette 3.
St. Cloud Teach. 2, St. John's 1.
Swarthmore 9, Stevens 5.
Temple 13, Muhlenberg 3.
Virginia P. I. 5, W. and M. 1.
West Point 6, N. Y. U. 5.
Wheaton 9, Aurora 1.
Williams 8, Mass. Aggies 3.
Worcester P. I. 8, Trinity 7.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	13	3	.813
Birmingham	9	6	.600
Chattanooga	10	7	.588
New Orleans	6	8	.429
Atlanta	6	8	.429
Mobile	6	9	.400
Little Rock	6	10	.375
Nashville	5	10	.333

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Atlanta 8, Mobile 6.
Little Rock 9, Chattanooga 2.
Birmingham 4, New Orleans 1.
Memphis 6, Nashville 5.

WESTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pueblo	7	3	.700
Wichita	7	3	.700
Denver	7	4	.636
Oklahoma City	6	5	.545
Des Moines	5	6	.455
Topeka	3	7	.300
St. Joseph	1	8	.111

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Topeka 5, Omaha 2.
Wichita 7, Denver 3.
Des Moines 12, St. Joseph 9.
Oklahoma City 6, Pueblo 1.

NO PHILLIPS-JONES DIVIDEND

NEW YORK — Phillips-Jones Corporation omits the quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common due at this time.

U. S. WALKER CUP PLAYERS SAIL

None of Team Members Appears to Be Overconfident of Victory

NEW YORK (AP)—The hazards of the Royal St. George Golf Club course at Sandwich, where the Walker Cup matches will be played May 15-16, are numerous, but overconfidence is one that the players from the United States will not have to overcome. As Capt. Robert T. Jones Jr. and seven other golf stalwarts sailed for England Wednesday night there was no impression gathered from them that the Americans would successfully defend the famous international trophy just because they always have done so.

As the star amateurs left for the second big golf invasion of England in eight days, they agreed that the British attack at Sandwich would be hard to repulse. The first mass movement on the British golf citadel was made April 22 by a group of women golfers who will go into action today in a team match with British women stars.

Both the golf nieces and nephews of Uncle Sam are using the team matches as tuning-up affairs for the championships to follow, the women at Formby, beginning May 12, and the men at St. Andrews, for the amateur, May 26, and the open at Hoylake, June 16.

The Walker Cup team sailing Wednesday night—Jones, Harrison R. Johnston, Francis D. Ouimet, George Von Elm, George J. Voigt, Dr. O. F. Willing, Donald K. Moe and Roland R. Mackenzie, left in fine shape, but all said they were glad that they would have opportunity to practice at Sandwich for a week or 10 days before the Walker Cup play is started.

Six of the eight team members are veterans. Voigt and Moe are playing in international competition for the first time. Moe, considered by many golf observers as the outstanding young player of the United States, was frankly excited over the honor of representing his country abroad.

Jones said that the foursomes would not be named until the night before the play.

The eight players will play the singles as no substitutes will be available.

Sailing on the same vessel was Leonard H. Diegel, P. G. A. champion, who will play in the British, French and German open championships and try conclusions with Abe Mitchell, star British professional, over the long stretch of two 36-hole matches and a third in the first two are halved.

Three of the internationalists were accompanied by their wives, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Von Elm.

TO REVIVE INTEREST IN TRACK

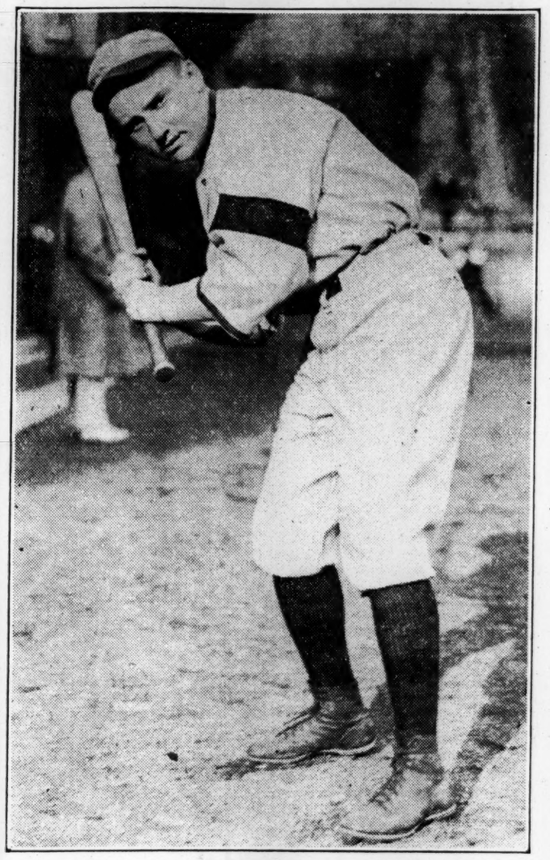
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An effort to revive interest in track and field athletics is to be made by veteran officials of such meets who gathered at the Medinah Athletic Club here Wednesday night. Avery Brundage, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, proposed that the first action be taken with the British Empire-United States dual meet, to be held at the Soldier Field Stadium here, Aug. 27, and continue to build up interest to reach a peak at the 1933 World's Fair here. M. S. Good, H. F. Keator and F. A. Martin were named on a committee to give the veteran officials' association a name and also offer their services to the World's Fair sport promoters. The group of old timers served for over 20 years in conducting the indoor track and field, indoor swimming and outdoor track and field meets of the Intercollegiate Conference, otherwise known as the "Big Ten." Those who gathered Wednesday night included C. A. Dean, H. I. Allen, V. C. Ward Jr., W. D. Howe, Col. O. D. Steele, W. G. Uffendell, P. W. Blankley, C. D. Smith, P. A. MacFarlane, A. O. Jackson, E. F. Utz and P. F. Hensel.

RAINVILLE WINS SECOND MATCH

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Marcel Rainville of Montreal won his second match in the Davis Cup lawn tennis trials Wednesday, defeating Leroy Rennie of Toronto, former Canadian champion, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0. Rennie, who was not in the best of condition, was no match for the brilliant Rainville, who conditioned himself with two months of tournament play in southern United States. Rainville defeated Walter Martin of Regina Tuesday, also in straight sets.

Leads Red and Blue on Diamond



International News Photos

CAPT. M. H. WILNER '30
University of Pennsylvania Baseball Leader and First Baseman.

PENN IN TRIPLE TIE FOR LEAGUE LEAD

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	2	1	.667
Pennsylvania	2	1	.667
Dartmouth	2	1	.667
Cornell	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	3	.250
Princeton	0	1	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — University of Pennsylvania's varsity baseball team went into a triple tie for the lead of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing as a result of defeating the Columbia University nine here Wednesday afternoon by a score of 7 to 1.

The pitching of James N. Peterson '31 for Pennsylvania featured the contest. He allowed the Lions only five hits, one run, and struck out 12 batters. The Pennsylvania batters had little difficulty hitting the two Columbia pitchers and were further aided by the visitors' errors. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	x	7	12	2
Columbia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	4

Batteries—Peterson and Caniglia for Pennsylvania; Wilkens, Landau and Swettman for Columbia. Losing pitcher—Wilkens. Umpires—Wasner and Livingston.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	10	4	.714
Toledo	7	5	.583
Columbus	8	6	.571
Indianapolis	6	5	.545
St. Paul	6	5	.545
Kansas City	5	7	.417
Milwaukee	5	8	.385
Minneapolis	4	11	.267

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Indianapolis 2, Minneapolis 0.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 6.
Kansas City 5, Columbus 1.
St. Paul 2, Louisville 1.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA—Orders for four locomotives from Baltimore & Ohio and two from Illinois Central have been booked by Baldwin Locomotive Works. Total value of orders is about $525,000.

Australians Open the 1930 Campaign

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After a busy round of social engagements in London, where they have already attained great popularity, Australia's touring cricketers Wednesday made a start in the serious part of their program with a match against Worcester County at Worcester in weather more suited to football than England's great summer game. At such an early juncture, before the visitors are loosened up or accustomed to England's wickets, criticism of their play is futile, but everyone who has seen these lithe, bronzed athletes in action realizes that England will need to be at full strength to retain the mythical "ashes" of supremacy, regained by the motherland in 1926 and held tightly since in the series of matches "down under."

It would appear that the Anzacs' bowling is their weakest part—and that is not so very poor. Batsmen they have in plenty—many of them blessed with the double asset of youth and experience of international play—and their fielding, even on Wednesday when the biting wind nipped their fingers, was up to its highest standards.

As England is also stronger in batting than bowling, judged from last season's performances, it is rather anticipated that the five test matches are likely to be long drawn-out affairs with the issue undecided until the last.

Wednesday's play was remarkable for the good batting of the Australian captain, William Woodfull, for many years nicknamed "Unbowlable." He opened the Australian's innings with Archibald Jackson after Worcestershire was disposed of for 131 runs, and he had come within five of his "century" when stumps were drawn.

WOMEN GOLFERS TIE FIRST HALF

American and British All Square at End of Foursomes

SUNNINGDALE, Eng. (AP)—Women golfers from the United States scored an even break in the first half of the team play with British women today, winning two foursomes, losing two and halving the other. The teams entered the second phase of the play—10 singles matches this afternoon—with 2½ points each. The matches:

Maureen Orcutt and Mrs. H. A. Martell, United States, defeated Dorothy Pearson and Phyllis Lobbett, Great Britain, 7 and 6.

Helen L. Hicks and Mrs. Lee W. Mida, United States, defeated Doris Park and Diana Fishwick, Great Britain, 1 up.

Virginia Van Wie and Margaret Wattles, United States, halved with Mrs. J. B. Watson and Jeann McCulloch, Great Britain.

Molly Gourlay and Enid Wilson, Great Britain, defeated Glenna Collett and Marion Bennett, United States, 4 and 3.

Elsie Corlett and Mrs. Latham Hall, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. O. S. Hill and Fritzi Stifel, United States, 1 up.

Miss Orcutt was the best individual performer of the day and she was given fine support by Mrs. Martell's good iron play. Miss Orcutt and Mrs. Martell did not lose a hole and closed their match in short order.

Miss Van Wie played steady golf throughout and Miss Wattles exhibited a great putting touch in the halved match. Miss Hicks and Mrs. Mida were followed by a large gallery which was thrilled by the long hitting of the New York girl, but her bunker play was erratic.

A great shot by Miss Elsie Corlett gave the British side the match against Mrs. Hill and Miss Stifel. The English girl is famous as a bunker shot player and she had opportunity at the last hole to display her masterpiece. The ball came flying from the bunker and biting into the turf stopped almost dead, giving the English pair the match and leaving the score for the morning tied.

Miss Glenna Collett, the United States champion, played several brilliant shots, but was not as steady as usual. An extraordinary concession of a putt by Miss Bennett at the thirteenth hole gave the British pair, Misses Gourlay and Wilson, a half they might not have won. Miss Bennett holed a 20-foot putt, and thinking this gave the Americans the hole, she picked up Miss Gourlay's ball which was five feet from the cup. The conceded putt, however was for a half.

ACCESS TO CHIAPAS TO BE BY AIR SERVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Raymundo E. Enriquez, Governor of Chiapas, one of the least accessible of all Mexican states, has inaugurated an air service to carry mail and passengers between important points of the state and to the outside. It will connect the capital, Tuxtla Gutierrez, San Bartolo de la Casas, and other points.

Access to Chiapas towns heretofore has been by motor boats on the Usamacinta River and its tributaries, over mountains by mulepack, and by motor trucks over unimproved roads.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	7	3	.700
Baltimore	7	4	.636
Toronto	6	5	.545
Reading	6	5	.545
Newark	5	5	.500
Rochester	5	6	.455
Jersey City	4	8	.333
Montreal	4	8	.333

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Jersey City 7, Rochester 6.
Montreal 3, Newark 2.
Reading 7, Buffalo 6.

MISS SINGER RETAINS LEAD

ABSECON, N. J.—Miss Catherine Singer, representing the Seaview Golf Club, again led the field on the home links with a gross of 82 Wednesday, the second day of a three-day tournament, which formally opened the Metropolitan Women's Golf Association campaign for 1930. Miss Singer's total gross of 163 places her 10 strokes ahead of the field. The low net honors for the second day went to Mrs. A. H. Rachlin of Mount Ridge, who handed in a gross card of 87. Her handicap of 12 strokes brought the score down to 75.

BY-PLAYS

INTRAMURAL MEET DISCOVERS LELAND

ASK the average varsity coach if intramurals develop any new athletes of promise for intercollegiate competition and you probably will get a grouchy negative and have the subject changed at once. Why the coach should adopt such an attitude is hard for the outsider to figure out. Instances are multiplying to show the coach who refuses to recognize the value of intramurals to the varsity program is wrong.

Take Cyril J. Leland 31 of Texas Christian University, who equaled the world's record of 9.6s. for the 100-yard dash at the Drake Relays. He was not a high-school star. At the university he was trying out for the freshman baseball team when, one afternoon, he learned that an intramural track meet was about to be held. He entered at the last minute, competed, and scored 26 points by winning both dashes and both jumps and placing in other events. He did 5ft. 11in. in the running high jump and 23ft. in the running broad jump without previous training. That ended his baseball career.

The story should also end the grouch of varsity coaches against intramural athletics. If one such star can be discovered in intramural meets, there may be others to be revealed in the same way.

REAR ADMIRAL BYRD A GYMNAST

It is interesting to note that Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the famous explorer and aviator and the only man ever to fly over both the north and south poles, was a gymnast of note during his academy days. He captained the Annapolis team in his senior year and was a star on the flying rings.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RACING

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Students from 26 colleges were entered for the first intercollegiate outboard motor regatta at Skaneateles Lake May 16 and 17 as the entry list closed Wednesday. The regatta is sponsored by the Colgate University Outing Club. The colleges represented are Columbia, Cornell, Colgate, Harvard, Toledo, Syracuse, Rutgers, Hamilton, New York University, Dartmouth, Cortland Normal, Brown, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Hobart, Yale, Georgetown, St. Lawrence, Michigan State, University of Michigan, Illinois, Princeton, Northwestern, General Motors Tech and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Eight five-mile events and a seven and a half-mile relay for teams of three boats are scheduled.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Lehigh 64, Swarthmore 62.
New Hampshire 74, Bowdoin 61.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

St. John's 15, Virginia 0.
Stevens 4, N. Y. M. A. 4.

Clear eyed, tense with the thrill of sport, they seek its cooling flavor

THEY RIDE WITH VIGOR . . . they work with vigor . . . they play with vigor. Sportsmen all . . . lean . . . sun-tanned . . . active . . . they find refreshing satisfaction in the taste of "Canada Dry." Like the game well played, it has stimulation . . . like the quality of sport itself, it has basic excellence.

The very foundation of "Canada Dry" is "Liquid Ginger"—which is made from selected Jamaica ginger root by a special process. This process is exclusively controlled by us and, unlike any other method, retains for "Canada Dry" all of the original aroma, flavor and natural essence of the ginger root. This is the reason for the basic excellence of this fine old ginger ale.

It comes in the convenient Hostess Package of 12 bottles. Order it today.

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Single and double breasteds in Pewter grey, Dickens blue, Tamarack brown

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ROAST FRESH NATIVE DUCK
WATERMELON PICKLE
FRIED SWEET POTATOES
GREEN VEGETABLE SALAD
TOASTED ALMOND ICE CREAM
COFFEE

90c

Friday

CREAMED LOBSTER ON TOAST
FRENCH FRIED POTATOES
NEW SPINACH
APPLE PIE
COFFEE

95c

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51 No. MARKET ST. AT FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON

FEDERAL CONTROL FETTERS TRADE, BARUCH ASSERTS

Problem of Overproduction Economic, Not Political, Financier Claims

Condemning Government in business as a "policeman, forbidder, suspicious critic," encouraged by overproduction and restraint of production, Bernard M. Baruch, financier and philanthropist, former head of the War Industries Board, addressed members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the assembly luncheon on May 1.

"For centuries, the peril of the poor was famine—scarcity of things," said Mr. Baruch. "It is a curious paradox that too many things—overproduction—should now be the wolf at the cottage door. Today we have a business stagnation because there is more of everything than can be sold at a profit. That means capital in industry ceases to earn. Buying slows just when it ought to accelerate. 'Embarrassment of riches' becomes something more than a name.

World Wide Process

"We have overproduction because by combination and co-ordination of industry in groupings of enormous wealth and power we have become so efficient that we have increased production three times as fast as population. This is most marked in America but to a certain extent the process is world wide. The war gave this mechanical efficiency great impetus.

"Industrial groups got together in a loose but effective co-operative endeavor, exchanging patents and secrets, broadening contacts and learning new things. Actual growth of manufactures shows that from 1909 to 1925 we practically doubled our use of horsepower and nearly trebled our quantitative output of manufactures.

"It is a marvelous industrial system but exacts a dangerous price. We must find some way to regulate production to consumption or at least to restrain it when it races so wildly. Usually when this kind of national trouble appears, a cry goes up for the Government to step in. That demand has been made so often that we now have Government operating in almost everything. About the worst thing that can be imagined for business is for it to be under economic power in political officers. Yet, we have given that power with a lavish hand.

Tariff Taxed Agriculture

"Theoretically it is intrinsically un-American to do this," said Mr. Baruch, who outlined the early settlement of the American Continent, and the reasons therefor, pointing out that the Constitution expresses freedom. If ever a non-paternalistic fundamental law was written in the world, that document was it. If human ingenuity could devise a Constitution designed to banish political power from economic areas, it was that Constitution."

Mr. Baruch pointed out that "the first breach of principal was the tariff. It was necessary at first, but it taxed agriculture to support industry. Recently agriculture has no longer been able to bear the subsidy and turns to the Government with a perfectly just demand: 'Cure what you have caused.' It is too late to change the tariff system and so, as the sole alternative, we see our Federal Government 'stabilizing prices.'

Federal Power Extending

"Bit by bit, we have almost completely bartered away our birthright of economic freedom because industry, unable to solve its own problems, has left no alternative to any appeal to the Government. The result has been such an extension of federal power that local self-government is a vanishing function. About all that remains of freedom would go if we should call political government in to handle this threatening ultramodern problem of overproduction. That would make the United States a great industrial corporation under the guidance of a politically selected board of directors and a general manager president.

"The only cures for the effects of overproduction offered by Government are the dole practiced by Great Britain, and a proposal to increase export trade made by Mr. Hoover in his campaign. The dole treats only the symptoms of unemployment and leaves the cause untouched if not actually aggravated. Export trade is not enough when, as now, overproduction is world-wide. This is an economic problem and must be solved in the economic area."

STRIFE OF CLASSES DECRIED BY DEANS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—In the opinion of 17 of 18 deans of as many prominent American colleges, "warfare" between freshmen and sophomores in the interest of "college spirit" is not needed among twentieth century students.

The eighteenth dean of an unnamed school cast the sole vote for underclass conflict in answer to a questionnaire sent out by a committee of faculty and students of Rutgers University.

He declared it was "valuable to student life and college welfare," and that he would "hate to see it abolished."

Responses were received from the deans of Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Amherst, Hamilton, Purdue, Union, Colgate, Syracuse, Williams, Bowdoin, Middlebury, Chicago, Dartmouth, Oberlin, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Brown.

CENSUS DATA SHOWN FROM LARGER CITIES

Following are census reports from various New England cities and towns:

Westerly, R. I., 10,967—gain of 1015.

Marlboro, Mass., 15,594—gain of 566.

Westfield, Mass., 20,865—gain of 2261.

Fall River, Mass., 115,001—loss of 5474.

West Warwick, R. I., 17,697—gain of 2236.

Taunton, Mass., 37,283—gain of 146.

North Adams, Mass., 21,514—loss of 768.

France Raises Again Question of Sanctions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—France again raised the question of security and sanctions in the League of Nations committee on arbitration and security on April 30, when the committee opened the discussion on the conversion of the model treaty to strengthen the means of preventing war designed to serve as a basis for special treaties into a general convention which all the members of the League might sign.

Under Article 11 of the League Covenant, said René Massigili, a state might or might not accept the Council's recommendations in case of a threat of war. If that was to continue, it was useless to go further. He wanted the convention to apply to all cases and all possibilities. If a state agreed to abandon precautionary measures, what was its position in case of attack? He asked for guarantees of mutual assistance and for the control of the application of measures recommended by the Council.

Viscount Cecil protested that the French delegation was exaggerating the task intrusted to the committee by the Assembly. He recalled that three years ago at France's request the committee had examined what measures the Council might prescribe under Article 11 for the prevention of war. The League was obviously under the moral obligation to see that its powers were effective. The substance of the German proposal on which the model treaty was based was that an implied obligation should become a definite contractual obligation. The question of security was a very difficult one, and they must be content with a small advance.

N. Ito, Japan, and General de Marinis, Italy, expressed a preference for special treaties rather than a general treaty. In their opinion it was more difficult to prescribe measures acceptable to numerous contracting parties than to two or three. If the question were to define in the convention the obligations of Article 11 and thus amend the Covenant to some extent, it would be better to make a change in the latter.

Baron Gollin Jacquemins would have preferred to await the decisions of the Assembly concerning amendments to the Covenant to bring it into harmony with the Paris pact, while the Polish delegation was opposed entirely to transforming the treaty into a convention. The discussion was adjourned.

$213,286 Fine Paid U. S. for Smuggling

NEW YORK (AP)—A certified check for $213,286, representing the largest customs penalty ever imposed by the Treasury Department for an attempt to evade duties, was paid April 30 by Mrs. Robert L. Dodge, president of a cosmetic company, to cover duties and penalties on a quantity of furs, women's apparel and jewelry, which Mrs. Dodge and her husband brought with them on the liner Ile de France, April 15, and on five previous trips.

The informer, who tipped customs officials off to the contents of the 12 trunks brought in by Mrs. Dodge, will receive $50,000. The person was indicated to be a clerk in a Parisian store.

When the Dodges landed they declared $17,000 worth of baggage. An appraisal by customs men placed the actual value of the merchandise between $80,000 and $100,000. Of the total sum paid, $41,725 represented duty and fines on jewelry and $38,245 on furs. A duty of $9340 was collected on jewelry brought into the country previous to April 15. The rest was a levy on the clothing which included 52 original Paul Poiret gowns.

The United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle said he would not prosecute Mrs. Dodge for smuggling, as he considered the civil fines sufficient punishment.

N. C. Small Grains Not Up to Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Small grain crops in North Carolina are not up to the average for this time of year, but the commercial peach crop is much better, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture.

Wheat is 10 per cent below the 10-year average, or 78 per cent, which is 11 per cent below last year's average for this date. Rye is shown at 82 per cent, 7 per cent below last year and much below the 10-year average. The spring oat crop is not so good, while fall-sown oats and barley are off in condition. Pasture conditions show 77 per cent, as compared with 89 per cent a month ago.

The commercial Irish potato crop is 82 per cent, as compared with 79 per cent, at this time last year, and 84 per cent the year before. Last year's crop turned out to be unusually heavy in yield. No serious weather damage has developed so far, but the report states that it is not yet too late for frost damage.

Peanut growers in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, where the large Virginia type peanut is grown, are planting a 10 per cent decrease in acreage, due to heavy carryover.

COMMUNIST REVOLT URGED IN PALESTINE

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A Communists' May Day proclamation calls on the Fellaheen and Bedouins to rise against imperialism. It demands a general amnesty for all those sentenced in connection with the riots in August last year, immediate evacuation of Palestine by British troops and abolition of the mandate.

Precautions have been taken to prevent trouble. The police have been given special powers to arrest without warrant those assembling in public places inciting others to assemble for the purpose of breach of the peace or carrying weapons. The Palestine Federation of Labor has declared the day a general holiday. Meetings and concerts have been arranged for workers in towns and villages.

WHEELING STEEL CO.

Wheeling Steel Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $1,253,224 after depreciation and taxes, compared with $1,795,343 in the first quarter of 1929.

Norman Vaughan Welcomed Home From Antarctic at Hamilton

Town Greets Polar Hero on Return From Glories of Byrd Expedition

By JANET MABIE

With the simplicity that gives such an incident lasting lustre, Norman Vaughan's townsmen in Hamilton, Mass., gathered in the Town Hall last night to say to him that they were glad to have him home among them again after his two years spent driving dog sledges in the antarctic for Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's expedition.

Hardly more than yesterday, it seemed, Vaughan, wrapped in furs against south polar gales and temperatures, had been in newspaper stories, one among plodding men working warily through well-nigh trackless mountains of ice toward Axel Heiberg glacier and Queen Maud range with Byrd's valorous geological party. Now, conventional in the dress clothes of life in civilization, he stood on a platform where, until the moment, he almost certainly never envisaged himself. The fine engraving of the winds and weathers of an area, given few men to see, was plainly visible about his eyes. He had probably never before in his life made a speech, but now he was saying he was glad to be back, and that he had no words at all to say how glad he was, or how poignantly he was affected by the warmth and generosity of this welcome from people he had known all his life.

Parents Watch Proceedings

The boy's mother sat in the third row, inconspicuous except to the son on the platform. In her eyes was the almost bewildered look of a woman who could hardly realize that this boy had come back to her from a lonely trail through mountains of ice, to the serene countryside of Essex County. And the boy's father sat in the third row, too, as inconspicuous, and he was wrapped in a detachment which was detachment from everything in all the world except the knowledge that his boy, having done a good job with enviable simplicity and courage, was at home.

It was the Hamilton selectmen who chose the pattern of welcome for this fellow citizen who was a youngster when he went away, and who is still a youngster in years though he has now the maturity human beings infrequently earn by tests of valor and endurance. Jonathan Lamson, chairman of the board and a man of few words, said: "We are here to welcome our fellow townsman after his return from two years in the Antarctic with the Byrd Expedition." He turned to Vaughan and nodded his head, and the boy stood up, and the occupants of the nearly 500 seats, and those who crowded the side aisles and the back of the auditorium stood up and clapped their hands. Mrs. Vaughan's eyes were a mist of bright tears and the boy's father shook his head a little.

Vaughan Embarrassed

The boy gazed at his own feet and his hands were clenched hard behind his back in excitement. The handclapping ceased and there was a shuffle like the roll of light surf and people sat down and leant forward a little to see what the boy's first gesture would be. Vaughan, rather like an embarrassed boy reading an essay at a prize contest, unrolled half a dozen sheets of paper and began resolutely to read. "Fellow townspeople, Selectmen, and Ladies and Gentlemen. . . ." The words of his appreciation for the welcome given him and the friendliness shown him were the conventional words of a well-bred boy, but they had too some deep fibre of meaning given them by something speaking inside the boy.

A little later Edward Goodale, who was a fellow worker with Vaughan through the expedition, took an opportunity he had asked of the selectmen to say that it was characteristic of Vaughan that whatever he said in his speech would completely leave out his own—Vaughan's—accomplishment. And it did. Vaughan said:

"I have made a few notes that might interest you," and he told of the love and admiration Byrd's men have for him, and a little of the task of getting through the Ross Sea to the landing point nearest what became the site of Little America. And about the day the geological party gazed upward to see Byrd's plane, the Floyd Bennett, fly far aloft bent for the pole, making in four hours a distance it was taking the geological party a troublous four weeks to make. And about coming across a cairn where Raoul Amundsen had cached a food supply in 1912. Finding the cache of the great explorer, he said, had been, for him, one of the most affecting experiences of the expedition.

In Terms of Town Halls

People listened carefully; the eyes of Boy Scouts in the audience glittered with excitement; little gray people here who had never had any adventure in their lives smiled wistfully at the boy who seemed to them everything they could dream of being. If his hands shook as he held the sheets of his manuscript, his voice was strong, even gay at times, as when he clarified the conditions of a pack trip by saying: "It is as if our supply ship City of New York was where Wenham Lake is and we had to pack first to Wenham Town Hall and then to this town hall and then on around by Ipswich (with the thermometer at 70 below), back to Wenham Lake and all over rough terrain with great gashes in it, that were the breaks that might have swallowed us up in the ice." And the audience laughed because of this homely and understandable way to tell an incident.

And as he drew on to the end he said: "Before I went away, I bought a flag to carry with me on the trip. It is curious it was the only one in the geological party. I carried it with me to within 273 miles of the pole. And it gives me great pleasure now to give this flag to the town of Hamilton." And he drew from the pocket of his dress clothes the little fluttering bit of red, white and blue silk, and gave it to Mr. Lamson.

The boy said then: "I thank you," and sat down suddenly with a look of immense relief on his bronzed face. The people jumped up and clapped and cheered, making the ragged sounds people make who cheer not for form's sake but for the heart's sake.

There were other men to speak. Bayard Tuckerman Jr., a member of the State Legislature, and one who has known Vaughan since he was a baby, and Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, who said he had got himself invited especially, because in 1912 he drove dog sledges (and sometimes drew them, too, in the absence of dogs) in Alaska, and he thought he should come and say "Welcome home," as one polar man to another polar man. And Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, numbered Norman Vaughan with the great of Essex County.

Back From Ice Floes

NORMAN D. VAUGHAN

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Keith Orpheum Program.
5:30 NBC, The Toddy Party: Children's stories.
5:45 Talk, Governor Frank G. Allen.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:35 "Cap'n and the Widder."
6:49 Announcement; baseball; news.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 Belmont Gardens Flower Melodies.
7:30 "Sam and Sal of Coloredville."
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Cavaliers Male Quratet; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, American Radiator: String Quartet; male quartet; trio of trumpets; "Catherine the Great," sketch; Mario Chamlee, tenor.
9:30 Ginter's sketch.
10:00 NBC, RCA Hour: Tito Schipa, tenor; orchestra direction Nathaniel Shilkret.
10:30 NBC, Eighteenth annual meeting of Chamber of Commerce; President Hoover, speaker.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Bud Peters and Jack Francis; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—"The Circus-for-Youngsters."
5:55 Kyanize Road Man.
6:03 MAC Forum.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Defiance Tire Hour: recorded.
6:45 Investment talk.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers.
7:30 Bay State Boys Orchestra.
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Investment Hour: sketch, orchestra.
8:30 Goldosi Trio.
8:45 Shaler Five-Minute Men: recorded.
9:00 NBC, Leo Reisman's Knox-Dunlap Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies: Muriel Wilson, soprano; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program: dance program.
10:30 NBC, President Hoover speaking at United States Chamber of Commerce banquet.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-324m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 Willis Awning Men.
5:30 Bay State Nursery Men.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists; time.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers orchestra.
6:15 Betalac Braves orchestra.
6:30 Scott Oracle and orchestra.
6:45 The Shepard Stores Composer's Portraits.
7:00 CBS, Fro-Joy Players; mystery.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip-Top Club; varied recital.
8:00 Weather; baseball scores.
8:06 The Lady of the Ivories.
8:15 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight," Frederic William Wile.
8:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods": soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Ben Selvin's Devoe Redskins: soloists.
10:00 CBS, Mid-Week Kodak Hour: soloists; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Address by President Hoover, introduced by Richard F. Grant.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHI, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Fenton Charles, tenor; Everett Sittard, organist.
5:30 Twilight Program: instrumental trio.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: concert ensemble.
7:30 New England Conservatory of Music Program.
8:00 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, "Massasoit Makes Peace," Dean Archer.
1:55 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:15 a. m.—NBC, "Headliners."
9:15 a. m.—NBC, Parnassus Trio.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, "Manhatters."
10:45 a. m.—NBC, Heinz Food Talk.
11:00 a. m.—Musical and studio.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Band of a Thousand Melodies."

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Yoeng's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball, Fenway Park: Red Sox vs. Cleveland, reported by Fred Hoey.

For Replacement use

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

COLLEGE ALUMNI HEAR TALKS AT ANNUAL MEETING

American Council Members Hold Convention at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Representatives of colleges and universities in 28 states attended the annual American Alumni Council conference here May 1, as guests of Amherst College.

John G. Olmstead, alumni secretary of Oberlin, and Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, were the morning speakers. Mr. Olmstead, speaking on "The Valuation of Alumni Achievement," traced the development of alumni organizations from the beginning, at Williams College in 1821, and the formation of the first coeducational alumni group at Oberlin in 1838, down to the present with its paid secretaries and complex activities.

Dr. Hopkins, speaking on "The College and the Alumni" stressed the need for standardization but praised the all-round work of alumni groups. Speaking on alumni athletic activities, he pointed out that were the alumni to devote the money spent on football tickets in any one season to the colleges themselves the financial problems of the colleges would be solved for that particular season.

Arthur S. Pease, president of Amherst College, was the chief speaker at the noon luncheon. The evening session will take place at Mt. Holyoke College, where there will be a banquet in the student alumnæ hall. The scheduled speakers are: Former President Coolidge, Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke, and William A. Neilson, president of Smith College.

Academy Presents Scientific Medals

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The awarding of five medals for outstanding scientific work and the election of 15 new members brought to a close, April 30, the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences.

The Mary Clark Thompson medal "for most important service to geology and paleontology" was awarded to Dr. William Berryman Scott, professor of paleontology and geology at Princeton.

Dr. Ernest Thompson Seton of Manitoba, and Dr. Erik Stensio, of Stockholm, received the Daniel Giraud Elliot medals for what was considered the most meritorious published work on zoology and paleontology.

The public welfare medal was awarded posthumously to Stephen T. Mather of Chicago, for his service with the national park system. Dr. Johannes Schmidt of Copenhagen, was presented the Agassiz medal for his contributions to physiology.

AGENCY TO HANDLE HUGE GRAIN OUTPUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Farm relief machinery set up by the Federal Farm Board will handle close to 400,000,000 bushels of grain this year, it is predicted at headquarters of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation here. "This," says the announcement, "will easily be the largest volume of grain ever handled by a single marketing agency." It includes all grains the farmer-owned co-operative will market in its first year.

Opposition to Farm Board policy has caused increased interest on the part of grain growers, declares W. L. Stahl, vice-president in charge of organization. He characterizes field conditions from the co-opertive standpoint to be the best in the history of the co-operative grain marketing movement.

SEX EQUALITY ASKED FOR WORLD CODE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A delegation from the National Woman's Party on April 29 urged the House Foreign Affairs Committee to support the Fish resolution to oppose United States participation in the newly formulated World Code, until it is rewritten on a basis of sex equality.

They asked endorsement of the stand taken by the United States delegation at The Hague, when the United States stood out alone against 40 other nations for nationality rights for women equal to those for men. Action was held over by the committee until the text of the treaty, now on its way back from The Hague, could be examined.

Small Boy's Visit to Big Circus Just One Long and Ecstatic 'Gee'

Elephants From India and Primitives From African Jungle; Chariot Races, Flying Trapezists and Clowns Make Program of Thrills and Laughs

Anyone who took the trouble to study the faces of those coming from either the afternoon or evening performance of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey combined shows which opened a 10-day engagement at Boston Garden yesterday, could not fail to mark the look of surprise superseding that of wonder as the crowds swept out into the street and onto the rapid transit platforms.

"Why, we're still in Boston!" their expressions seemed to say; while small boys, still in that ecstatic state which had been theirs ever since the rube constable began his antics on stage 2 before the show was officially open, just gazed about with shining eyes and breathed a deep-seated and heartfelt "Gee!"

And the boys had seen plenty to "Gee" about. In the first place, there was the opening scene, the grand entry, the kaleidoscopic procession of floats and bands, tinsel and color, beauty and brawn, history and imagery; the graceful array of equestrians and equestriennes in all their colorful trappings. Then, George Denman's elephant spectacle, which includes five herds of ponderous performers, imposing in their jeweled "tapestries," amazing in their docility and cleverness in performing their intricate drills. And to mention the elephants without special reference to Yasso would be unpardonable, for it is Yasso that lumbers around the arena carrying her trainer—by his head.

After that the drums of the African bush begin to sound, far off, coming nearer, and a band of Ubangi savages stalk onto the scene, single file, apparently following some jungle trail. "Gee," cries a youngster, with unconscious witticism, "I wouldn't like to give those fellows any lip!"

Tum-tum-tum. Tum-tum-tum. Tum-tum-tum. The drums fade away into the distance. And now everyone settles back prepared to enjoy the body of the show—the wire performers, acrobats, trapeze artists, and such. Maximo the Merry doesn't get as many laughs as formerly because most children today know nothing of the character he is impersonating; but what he loses Mijares and Ramona Ortiz pick up and turn into amazement by the dexterity of their slack-wire feats.

The section devoted to equestrianism is always interesting, and when such master artists as the Orrin Troupe, the Mitzirose Sisters and the Cyrillo Brothers, are the performers it reaches pretty close to the ultimate of horsemanship.

The high-perch performances; the postures; the great Con Colleano; the Wild West interval; the lofty trapeze and head-balancing acts; the Wallendas on the high wire; the Ernesto Troupe, the Reiffenach Troupe and the Orrin Davenport Troupe with their humor on the horse; the acrobats, the mid-aerial marvels, among whom the Flying Codonas are featured; the jumping horses, chariot races and finally, Zacchini, the human projectile! How many "Gee's" were these all worth!

And add to it all—Clowns, all kinds of clowns, romping in and out over and across and up and down with so many stunts and capers that you can't watch 'em all from laughing at each one. Oh, yes, it is a real cricus—a show that takes one on long journeys and brings him back home with an amazed "Gee!" In fact, one wonders why the publicity men bill it "The Greatest Show on Earth" any more. Why not: "The greatest 'Gee'-maker ever"?

Forest Tracts Are Sought for Demonstrations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Plans of the Government to acquire 2,500,000 acres of forest lands in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan to be used as huge demonstration tracts were revealed by R. Y. Stuart, chief forester of the United States forest service, at the convention of the American Forestry Association here April 30.

The program calls for development of effective methods of fire control, an adequate system of forestry improvements, and application of the sustained yield theory of management. Recreation and wild life management also are contemplated. Mr. Stuart emphasized that the government plan was complementary to state and private effort, there being no attempt to gain control of the forest land situation in this region.

He estimated that there are 57,000,000 acres of forest land in the three states, of which one-half is in a non-productive or poorly productive condition.

The program of the National Forest Reservation Commission to spend $50,000,000 in 10 years for the purchase of lands in the eastern half of the country was approved.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE LINKED TO CAMBRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Another link has been forged in the educational chain binding the two great English-speaking countries by the recognition of Haverford College as "an associated institution in relation to" Cambridge University, England.

Dr. William Wistar Comfort, president of Haverford, in making the announcement here on April 29, said he had received word from E. Harrison, registrar, of action by the Cambridge congregation and that Mr. Harrison in his letter had expressed the hope that the action would be "the beginning of much profitable intercourse" between the two Anglo-Saxon institutions. Oxford has been according similar privileges to Haverford for 25 years.

EDSEL FORD ORDERS YACHT

NEW YORK (AP)—Edsel B. Ford has ordered a new 125-foot all-steel yacht, to be delivered next Dec. 1, for use in southern waters next winter. It will be powered by two 275-horsepower stright-eight Diesel engines and will have a speed of 14 miles an hour.

Anti-Noise Statute Tested in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The first test of the anti-noise ordinance passed early last month was made here April 30, when the proprietor of a music shop in the Bronx was arrested and fined $50 for operating a noisy loudspeaker in front of his place of business.

Magistrate Earl Smith in the Bronx Municipal Court warned the shopkeeper that a second offense would bring him a fine of $250 and three months in jail.

While the ordinance was being tested for the first time in the Bronx, engineers and members of the noise abatement commission tried out a large assortment of automobile horns in the Bell laboratories to find one that would be adequate as a signal among maximum street noises and still be agreeable in tone.

The test marked the first specific move by the commission in connection with automobile traffic, and when its studies are completed the result will be discussed with automobile horn manufacturers in an endeavor to get them to co-operate in meeting the specifications drawn up. Should this approach fail, the commission, it was said, would endeavor to obtain the results desired through legislation.

AIR SERVICE TO NATAL

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The Government, on April 30, authorized the French Aeropostale Line temporarily to establish passenger service between this city and Natal. The service may be operated as long as no Brazilian-owned passenger and air line is established along the same route.

The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium

In pursuance of its mission, the Benevolent Association provides accommodation at the Sanatorium for members of The Mother Church and its branches, and for non-members who are relying upon Christian Science for healing. Nurses are available for regular or occasional service. Those who are seeking an opportunity for rest and spiritual invigoration are also received.

For application blanks and information, address

The Christian Science Benevolent Association

206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

FARM LOAN PLAN SAID TO FOLLOW ECONOMIC LAWS

Policy Explained to Cotton Men by Member of Federal Board

The Federal Farm Board is not attempting to upset the law of supply and demand but is striving to give the farmers a firmer basis for meeting the requirements of this economic rule, according to Carl Williams, a member of the farm board.

Speaking at the semiannual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in Boston May 1, Mr. Williams defended the operations of the Farm Board. Its stabilization activities prevented disaster in the commodity markets when "the tower of American business tottered" in the stock market crash of last October, he said.

Mr. Williams emphasized that the stabilization activiteis of the board, such as the purchase of wheat, and loans to farmers' co-operative marketing associations, were purely emergency measures. The board, he said, believes that they should be undertaken as seldom as possible.

Sidney Y. West of Little Rock, Ark., director of the American Cotton Shippers' Association, told the convention that the Farm Board's activities have increased unemployment. The forcing of May to July cotton to an unnatural premium over the new crop has had this effect, he said, with the result that purchasing power has been reduced to a point where it has injured the dry goods market.

Mr. West declared that if the debenture plan is put into effect it may destroy the American cotton yarn and goods export business. The debentures, he added, would amount to paying a bonus on cotton that is exported, which at times will mean that the price that manufacturers pay for cotton will be much higher than that which foreign manufacturers pay for their raw material. This, coupled with higher American wages, would possibly destroy the entire American cotton yarn and goods business, he said.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY ARRESTED

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Lemuel B. Schofield, director of the department of public safety, charged with obstructing justice while he was in command of policemen trying to quell disorder among University of Pennsylvania students, was held in $6000 bail May 1 by Police Magistrate John J. O'Malley—$1000 being on the obstruction charge and $5000 on a charge of resisting arrest.

The magistrate ordered Director Schofield committed to the county prison if bail were not furnished. The director immediately instructed counsel to apply for a writ of habeas corpus for his release.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Eves. 8:30
An International Howl of Laughter
"Deah Old England"

FOX MOVIETONE SINGING ROMANCE
JOHN McCORMACK
IN "SONG O' MY HEART"
NOW SHOWING TWICE DAILY
ALL SEATS RESERVED
BOSTON—MAJESTIC THEATER
NEW YORK—44TH STREET THEATER
LOS ANGELES—GRAUMAN'S CHINESE

BOSTON GARDEN Twice Daily—2 & 8 P. M. Doors Open 1 & 7 P. M. NOW
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1000 NEW FOREIGN MARVELS, including
TRIBE OF GENUINE MONSTER-MOUTHED UBANGI SAVAGES
Direct from Africa's Darkest Depths
ZACCHINI—Man Shot from Cannon
More People. More Acts. More Animals. More of Everything Than Ever Before
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SYMPHONY HALL
45th Season
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER
CONDUCTOR
Opens May 7
Wednesday at 8:15

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IT ASTOUNDED ALL CRITICS!
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THE GREATEST SCREEN DRAMA OF ALL TIME
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ALL TALKING FILM VERSION OF R. C. SHERRIFF'S WORLD FAMED PLAY
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Creator of the role of Stanhope and Distinguished Cast
Directed by JAMES WHALE who directed stage production
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THE HOME FORUM

The Frailty of Dislike

EVERYONE must remember Dean Swift's almost reverential remark concerning his own "Tale of a Tub": "What a genius I had when I wrote that book!" Some of us have a vaguely similar sense of awe at our own past accomplishments when we recall with amusement the animosities against others that we used to entertain; and now and then one of us may sigh even a little wistfully to himself as he thinks: "What a potent disliker I must have had when I disliked such and such a wholly inoffensive man!"

For dislike is certainly one of the most ephemeral of things in this transitory world. Whatever the poets and romancers may narrate to the contrary about the maintenance of feuds during decades and even generations, dislike in actual practice plays out on us, it fades and deliquesces like a storm cloud drawn back into the laughing blue from which it came. There is something in the nature of things that does not like dislike and will not let it endure. Humor laughs it to scorn, knowledge disperses it, and imagination makes it ridiculous. Thus it happens that although we may start out in our crude and ignorant youth with a huge load of dislikes, we look back before we have finished half our course and find that it has all melted away like so much ice in the sunshine. And then, of course, we have only our good will and friendliness toward all men to go on with.

At any rate, that has been my own experience, and I have some reason to think it fairly representative. Glancing backward over the history of my own feelings in this regard, I am overcome with wonder at the wealth and the vigor of my old dislikings. As I see them now, they were lyrical in their intensity as well as in their expression, and they were almost encyclopædic in range. Although it is long ago now, I can clearly recall the time when I vigorously disliked: all very rich people, all persons who plumed themselves upon their ancestors, all "uplifters" and "social servants," all preachers, all bores (so-called), all "arty" people, all hard-headed business men, all small boys, all college deans, most college professors, and one coal merchant.

Most vividly indeed do I remember the fervor of my dislike for that coal merchant. He had fiery red hair—at any rate, on Sunday mornings—and he seemed to me, then not quite arrived at my present sufficient stature, several sizes too large. I suspected him of using his mere bulk to enforce opinions that could not have been otherwise recommended. He had opinions about music which I thought then, and still think, were erroneous, and one of the more distressing of these was his opinion that he could sing—a conviction I should have refused to share or even encourage in him if he had been as tall as Goliath. This was nearly all I knew concerning him, but in those days it seemed enough. Even without these reasons I should probably have disliked him just as much, for at that time I accepted entirely the emotional logic expressed in the often quoted lines:

I do not like you, Dr. Fell.
The reason why I cannot tell,
But this I know, and know full well:
I do not like you, Dr. Fell.

The fact is, and I see it now, that I was always ignorant about the people I disliked; and of course this means that I did not dislike the people themselves but only my imaginative notion of them. I seldom condescended to look for reasons for my notions, which were strong enough to sustain themselves without aliment. Indeed, I think I rather consciously avoided any knowledge of these unfortunate people whom I did not like. My acquaintance among persons of great wealth was severely limited—as it still is—but that fact merely strengthened my conviction that they were not of my kind and that the more I knew of them the more I should dislike them.

Well, there came a time when I found that I could no longer enter into "that first fine careless rapture." My antipathies began to slip and dwindle; the serried ranks of persons with whom I would have nothing to do were slowly depleted. Increasing knowledge and common sense, together with a little humor, were chiefly responsible for the decline. I met a few very rich persons, and I began to see how innocently, and as it were helplessly, for the most part, they had become what they were. Was it any fault of theirs that their pockets happened to be at the ends of the funnels through which money pours down by mere force of economic gravitation? Well, then, how could I blame them? And then I met a few persons equipped with ancestors, and it gradually dawned upon me that all of us—yes, even I myself—are similarly provided; that it is too late now for any of us to escape ancestors and that the best we can do is to keep dark those we have. I abandoned my dislike for "uplifters" and "social servants" at about the time when I became one of them, and I gave up all hostility toward alleged bores when I discovered that some people thought me one. Then a good friend of mine, a man wise and gentle and tolerant, became a college dean, and also I learned to see college professors from the inside. I found in the ranks of American business men a considerable number of my valued friends. I acquired, in course of time, a small boy of my own. In one way and another, none of them at all "orthodox," I did a good deal of preaching. Thus every one of my dislikes was taken from me. Even the coal merchant failed to maintain expectations. His red hair turned gray—on Sunday mornings, at any rate—and he gave up trying to sing, and when I attained my own growth he no longer looked to me particularly imposing in any way, but just another human being like myself, doing his best in the world with such talents—which did not include the music—as he had been granted.

With all this there came a sense of loss. I felt that those who can dislike no one and no thing can scarcely be so devoted in affection for any one or any thing as I should like to think myself. These people who are forever bubbling over with approbation of everything that comes to their attention—people like the girl presented in Browning's "My Last Duchess," who was "too soon made glad"—are people without boundaries, without clear thoughts, without character. I saw, or thought I did, that I must pull myself up while there was yet time, before I had sunk into the wallow of universal geniality.

By the time when I realized how matters were tending with me I had only two or three good dislikes left. These, then, must suffice; but I knew that I must be careful of them, not letting any knowledge of the people concerned leak through upon them. I resolved that I should hear nothing in favor of these two or three people—or, if I was forced to hear a good report of them, that I should give it no weight. I should say that those who spoke well of these men were prejudiced!

And so I laid those two or three remainders of the art of disliking away, as it were in cotton batting. And I will not deny that they served me rather well for a time; for I made them the ideal representatives of all I stood out against. They were my imaginary antagonists in many a debate in which the actual listeners wondered at my fervor. When I wrote, I attacked directly or indirectly the opinions I attributed to them. When I spoke in public their imagined presence gave conviction to my tones and lent fire to my eye. On several occasions and in several ways I have done better work than I should have done without the spur of fancying how they would be delighted at my defeat. Thus they have been beneficent to me, and at times almost indispensable. These two or three men, whom I used to think I disliked, have done more for me than a good many of those called friends.

Of course, all this has been from the start no more than a game of fancy that I have played with myself, and in one way of considering it has been only a deliberate effort to hold fast to one of the least defensible moods of boyhood. Well, it is over now. I cannot play this game any more. If I ever write or speak well hereafter it will not be by way of imaginary onslaught upon Brown and Jones and Smith. They will not work any longer because I have learned something about human nature in general—about that human nature which they and I share together. And what I have learned is simply this: that whenever we get to know any human being from the inside we find it impossible to dislike him.

If this conclusion lands me in that universal approbation which I have sought to avoid, I cannot help it, having now postponed its onset as long as I am able. For better or for worse, I can no longer dislike anyone.

G. S.

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First of May

Beneath the window of the world
I heard a silver cry:
"I have lovely things for sale,
Oh, come down and buy!"
Then I leaned from my casement
Out into the blue;
There went one, selling
A strange thing or two.

He had floating from his shoulders,
Like a bright balloon,
A last-of-April sunset,
And a first-of-May moon.
I heard him sing an old song
And I heard him say:
"Come, buy my beautiful
First day of May!"

He had a peddler's push-cart
Heaped with orange-gold,
And children crowding round it,
Lovely to behold.
Then I saw a Maypole
With Child-Joy for center;
Any childlike one at all
The merry game could enter.

Some danced in new silk
And some danced tattered,
As if to joy of children
Such a thing mattered!
Like Mayflowers in crannies,
I cannot forget
Some wee dancing grannies
Whose hearts were young yet.

They were all children
In those May-day hours;
They were all good-hearted,
And they all tossed flowers.
When anyone is dancing
Round the pink May-thorn,
His heart becomes as innocent
As the day that he was born.

The world wants a Maypole
With Child-Joy to stand,
With all dancing round him
In circles, hand in hand.
The birds will all be singing
When earth's bells are ringing
For the first day of May.

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

May Day

Tomorrow will be May Day. How the merrymakers of old England loved it! "Corinna, come, let's go a-Maying" out in the meadows where the cowslips spread gold for the larks and throstles. . . . Let's all go a-Maying. The woods and marshes are clad in fresh beauty. Come, let's go a-Maying! An English May is a joyous time, and of uncommon power to awaken in Milton, the sturdy Puritan, the song:

"Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The flow'ry May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip, and the pale primrose.
Hail, bounteous May, that doth inspire
Mirth and youth and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee long."

—LENA MAY MCCAULEY, in "The Joy of Gardens."

May-Day Customs

Certain it is, that I always experience, wherever I may be placed, a delightful expansion of the heart at the return of May. It is said that the birds about this time will become restless in their cages, as if instinct with the season, conscious of the revelry going on in the groves, and impatient to break from their bondage and join in the jubilee of the year. In like manner I have felt myself excited, even in the midst of the metropolis, when the windows, which had been churlishly closed all winter, were again thrown open to receive the balmy breath of May; when the sweets of the country were breathed into the town, and flowers were cried about the streets. I have considered the treasures of flowers thus poured in, as so many missives from nature inviting us forth to enjoy the virgin beauty of the year, before its freshness is exhaled by the heats of the sunny summer.

One can readily imagine what a gay scent it must have been in jolly old London, when the doors were decorated with flowering branches, when every hat was decked with hawthorn, and Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, the morris-dancers, and all the fantastic masks and revellers, were performing their antics about the May-pole in every part of the city.

I am not a bigoted admirer of old times and old customs merely because of their antiquity; but while I rejoice in the decline of many of the rude usages and coarse amusements of former, days, I regret that this innocent and fanciful festival has fallen into disuse. It seemed appropriate to this verdant and pastoral country, and calculated to light up the too pervading gravity of the nation. I value every custom which tends to infuse poetical feeling into the common people, and to sweeten and soften the rudeness of rustic manners, without destroying their simplicity. Indeed, it is to the decline of this happy simplicity that the decline of this custom may be traced, and the rural dance on the green, and the homely May-day pageant, have gradually disappeared, in proportion as the peasantry have become expensive and artificial in their pleasures, and too knowing for simple enjoyment. . . .

And little is heard of May-day at present, except from the lamentations of authors, who sigh for it from among the brick walls of the city:

"For O, for O, the Hobby Horse is forgot."

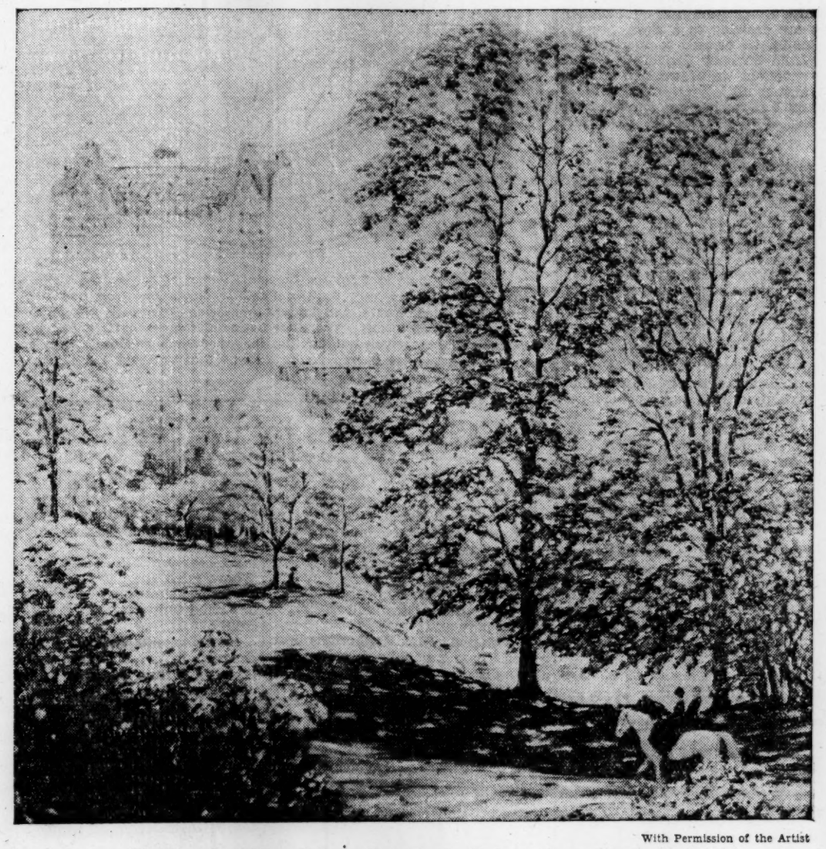
—From "Bracebridge Hall," by WASHINGTON IRVING.

May in Central Park

IN ONE of his inimitable and pleasing landscapes, the artist, Mr. Robert Alexander Graham, has given an ideal glimpse of Central Park, New York City, as one may see it in the merry month of May. The intention of the artist seems to have been to move together into one artistic whole the things of nature—water, trees, shrubs—and the stately architecture which man has produced. In the right foreground two horseback riders are coming leisurely into the picture, largely lost in the cool shadows, but sufficiently prominent to suggest the scale of other objects in the picture. In the middle distance may be seen the swan lake with some suggested figures. The Plaza Hotel at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street is seen prominently against the sky on the left; while beyond, in hazy spring sunshine tower buildings and cathedral spires of Fifth Avenue. True, the sky line has changed somewhat, but the month of May in Central Park brings ever the same mellow sunshine, the same radiance of blossoming tree and shrub, the same unfolding of fresh new leaves on the stately trees.

The canvas is in a delicate, light key, and is said to have in it, or to impress others as having the joyous, hopeful spirit of youth. The painting has been exhibited in the National Academy of Design, and in other exhibitions. Mr. Graham's delightful concept of the month of May in a city park brings nature's freshness and fairness quite close to daily life, and reminds one of Helen Hunt's little spring poem entitled: "May," in which she says:

"The voice of one who goes before, to make
The paths of June more beautiful, is thine,
Sweet May."



With Permission of the Artist

The Month of May. From a Painting by Robert Alexander Graham.

On the River Tarim

The river Tarim, with its tributaries, winds its way in great curves through this loess district and the numberless irrigation channels—which the industrious and clever peasants can skilfully construct without any extraneous guidance—transform, as though by magic, hopeless desolation into a rich and wonderful garden. Here we find woods of elæagnus trees (oleaster) that in springtime, especially during the night, fill the land for miles around with the sweet heavy scent rising from their pale yellow umbrels; and here, too, we find splendid orchards full of plums, apricots, peaches, mulberries, and pomegranates, and in certain districts walnuts and luscious pears as well. Extensive well-cultivated fields bear incredibly rich harvests of millet, maize, rice, excellent wheat, madder, cotton, and occasionally potatoes, side by side with turnips, different kinds of garlic, and onions.

In suitable spots the cultivation of the vine produces many varieties of the most delicious and often gigantic grapes. Owing to very cold winters—although they are but short—the rows of vines are planted in trenches, into which the vines are bent down and covered with earth until warmer weather returns.

But the chief fruit is the melon, of which endless varieties, all alike in sweetness and delicacy of flavour, are grown in enormous quantities with but little labour, and which form a staple article of food for the inhabitants. The water-melon is less attractive but is also cultivated, both in the red and yellow-fleshed variety.

Willows, poplars, and the mulberries are the trees most frequently seen, less often the splendid elms growing in spherical form and giving most refreshing shade to the sun-wearied traveler; their beautiful shape is the result of improvement by grafting.

In those marvellous gardens, the oases, lie villages and towns—sometimes, too, the homesteads of individual inhabitants, poor houses for the most part, although the wealthy may have comfortable dwellings built in the Persian architectural style, provided with good fireplaces and often decorated with artistic paintings. . . .

The birds most often seen in Eastern Turkestan are magpies, crows, and several kinds of butcher-birds (Shrikes) hawks, falcons, nerlins, saker-falcons, and eagles are of frequent occurrence. In many places, e. g. between Kashgar and Ak-su, the poplar woods are alive with sparrows similar to ours. Pheasants are common in Maralbashi, the beautiful plumiped sand-grouse appear in great numbers on the steppes, the rock ptarmigan frequents the edge of the mountains, where large grouse are also to be found fairly often. There are bustards, too, but we never caught sight of this timid bird.

The most characteristic animal of the plain is the gazelle, a rather small, graceful creature with horns like a lyre; great herds of them occur in all parts of the land. Specimens of the lynx tribe, smaller wild cats, foxes, and martens are also common, but instead of the hare we only saw rabbits.—From "Buried Treasures of Chinese Turkestan," by ALBERT VON LE COQ, translated by ANNA BARWELL.

Origin of the Harp

Of those instruments whose strings are plucked instead of being rubbed by a bow, the most important by far is the harp (German, Harfe; French, harpe; Italian, arppa). It undoubtedly originated from the twanging bow-string of early savages; and the nanga, a modern form of negro harp, is practically a bow with five strings instead of one. Nearly all the ancient races had harps of some form; and as the harp was the best instrument known in old times, its use was ascribed to celestial beings as well as mortals. The ancient harps varied in size and number of strings; but as they lacked the vertical pillar that makes our harp a triangle, they must have been hard to keep in tune. The Hebrew harp, or Kinnor, was probably copied from the Egyptian instrument; while the Greek word kithara has been translated indifferently as harp, lyre, lute, or guitar.

The Irish claim to have originated the harp. Undoubtedly the oriental harps were earlier, though the Roman legions brought the Irish harp back from Britain. Its use in the Apulian city of Arpi may have given the instrument its name, though Max Muller claims a Teutonic origin for the term. The ancient races of the East gave the instrument various names, while the Germanic tribes knew it under its present appellation.

The old Irish harp, in its largest form, had three rows of strings, two outer rows of twenty-nine each giving diatonic tones, while the middle row of twenty gave the chromatic intervals. The instrument existed in other forms, and as late as 1608 we find Monteverde calling for a "double harp," evidently with two rows of strings. The triple form lasted until nearly 1800.

The old laws of Wales mention the use of the harp as one of three points that distinguished the freeman from the slave; and pretenders were often discovered by their unskilful use of it. Only the king, his musicians, and the gentlemen of the realm could own a harp; and slaves were forbidden even to touch the instrument. The harp was exempt from seizure for debt, as its loss was presumed to mean degradation to the ranks of the slaves. The Welsh musical festivals or Eisteddfods, were originally very important affairs, participated in by those who had reached the rank of chief minstrel. Candidates had to pass a three-years' initiation, and other periods of practice for higher degrees. . . .

Chord-effects are excellent upon the harp. Quick sweeps of broken chords in succession are known as arpeggio, or "harp-like," even when used on other instruments. The harpist gives these by alternating his hands.

With the exception of chromatic passages, nearly everything suitable for the piano will sound well on the harp. Harmonics, also, are practicable except on the highest and lowest strings. The first harmonic, an octave above the full-string pitch, is the only one used. It is obtained by touching the string lightly in the middle with the ball of the hand and plucking with the thumb or first finger. An abrupt staccato may be obtained from about the same position, the string being plucked and the tone quickly stopped by heavy pressure of the hand.—From "The Book of Musical Knowledge," by ARTHUR ELSON.

Behind the Printed Word

Who would expect a broker to see wide meadows on a menu card? And yet, they were behind a line of type which read: "New Cowslip Greens—portion, 60c." The broker paused to study the unostentatious item with absorbed interest.

"New cowslip greens," he echoed, "marsh marigolds—their shining yellow sepals and scalloped leaves dotting the bosky lowlands with golden stars. How long since I have seen the 'cowslips' in bloom."

And then the wonder happened. The restaurant vanished behind a grove of chestnuts which rose above a meadow's edge; long slopes, newly plowed, stretched down to a brook that meandered across the rolling landscape to spread out among the green-tufted hummocks of a marsh.

Perched on the weather-smoothed guard rail of a rough wooden bridge, a light-breasted and temperamental bird balanced itself with a song and a flit of its tail.

"Phoe-be!" it insisted, "Phoe-be! Phoe-be!"—for all the world as though Mrs. Smith were calling her daughter home from a neighbor's veranda.

Another flit of its tail, a flurry of white-streaked wings, and it had flickered beneath the bridge to where its kindred was employed in repairing last year's dry-mud domicile with a stucco of moss. And, as its shadow crossed the ripples, a speckled trout which had been lurking in an eddy behind a mossy rock darted for the overhanging bank and hid itself behind the trailing grass that dangled in the deeper waters of a pool.

Into the marshland wandered the brook and there spread itself into limpid shallows. Where its high waters reached a forest's outpost tender young Jack-in-the-Pulpits, content to pose as aquatic plants, pushed their noses above the flooded leaf mold and seemed about to set up their sounding boards in a shallow submarine world. Where its deeper currents stirred the silt at the base of miniature islands, it washed svelt clusters of green-bladed sweet flag and gave that flavor to their spicy rounded white stems which is the essence of all the watered woodland. Its quiet urge drew up from muddy bottoms the promise of staminated yellow spikes above the brown velvet pistils of a group of cat-tails, and hurried the shaping of the wedge-like spathes of the pickerel weed.

But not until it reached the meadow proper and prepared to continue its way between well-defined banks, did the stream express the fullness of its joy in something approaching a flowery "Hallelujah!" For here it reached the bed of marsh marigolds—here the "cowslips" bloomed! Tossing their yellow topknots above the gentle current, dipping their varnished leaves into the ripples, sturdy and gay and careless of April's moods, they waved farewell to the old, cold months and gleefully prophesied the summer.

"Cowslips," murmured the broker. "Honest, jolly, forthright cowslips!"

A hovering waiter bent near.

"An order of cowslip greens, sir?" he insinuated.

"Bless you, no!" said the broker. "But if the chef has a fresh blossom, I'd like it for my buttonhole."

Weather

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is, perhaps, no phase of human experience which seems to be a subject of more general interest and disapproval than the weather. Someone has aptly said, "Everybody complains about it, but no one does anything about it." The reason for this may be that mortals feel their helplessness when dealing with a subject considered so intangible as the elements; but if anything is wrong, not in accord with the law of God, who is unchanging good, we have a right to know that it can be corrected. The first thing to do is to change our own mental attitude regarding it.

To hate hot weather or fear cold weather and dread the coming of either will never help the situation; for nothing was ever overcome by hate or fear. There is "a more excellent way" to meet the changing of the seasons. In that exquisite poem in prose entitled "Voices of Spring," the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 329), "Mine is an obstinate *penchant* for nature in all her moods and forms, a satisfaction with whatever is hers." If that attitude were more generally adopted, would not the fretfulness and irritation occasioned by untoward weather conditions be largely modified, and might not its adoption be the first step toward the abolition of bad weather?

Until it is universally understood that God made "every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew," as stated in the fifth verse of the second chapter of Genesis, there will still be the need for recurring seasons for nature's beneficent purposes. The winter wheat will have to sleep yet awhile under its blanket of snow. But when people learn to think more scientifically, this same snow need not fall in such quantities as to obstruct transportation, impede business, and cause hardship, inconvenience, and suffering. That which blesses in one instance should not harm in another; and it will not, when we know enough of Truth. Along the same line of reasoning, when this same field of wheat, awake from its long sleep, seems to demand the steady blaze of the summer sun to transform it into golden glory, this same sunshine should not prove a scorching menace to man and beast. Nor is it right or in accordance with God's law that a soft silver mist of rain, cleansing so perfectly each thirsty leaf and flower that they return their silent gratitude in fragrance indescribably lovely, should some day become a torrent, wantonly destroying the very things which it once comforted and blessed. The strong, sweet sweep of the wind, freshening and purifying the smoky atmosphere of some great city, may turn into an angry hurricane, but this will not be when mortals come to realize their God-given dominion over all the earth.

There is today, as when Christ Jesus quieted a storm, a law of God applicable to all human conditions, including that which is called the weather. Intemperate weather is as abnormal as is intemperance in other forms, and will some day be scientifically overcome. Storms, floods, earthquakes, lightning, severe cold, and extreme heat result from conditions which will cease in proportion as human thought learns that in the spiritual realm of the real—the only realm—there is no sense of either superabundance or underproduction, but always a sense of enough of everything and not too much of anything.

In the weather that God provides there are no extremes, but all is in equipoise, balance, orderly activity, and peace. The atmosphere of Mind is a wholly mental realm, under the government of divine wisdom. Realizing this, the student of Christian Science may go on his way undisturbed by passing conditions. Whatever the outward appearances may seem to be, he knows that God's goodness remains the same; and, because of this, man's happiness and well-being are not in any way affected by the swing of a weather-vane or the fall or rise of a barometer; nor can these changes bring about a disturbance in his mind, his business, or his body. However much those around him may complain, it no longer occurs to him to grumble about the weather, but rather to love nature "in all her moods and forms." He buffets the storm with joy, and walks calmly through the midsummer heat with an inward poise and coolness born of his constantly increasing understanding that no outward condition has power to make him either happy or miserable.

May Song

O lovely May,
In all your beauty singing!
All laughter in your fair array
Of bridal blossoms, ringing
The bluebells in the woodland. Stay
Your fragrant whiteness and waylay
The hours with pleading beauty. Pray
The winds to fold their pinions
Lest they bruise
Your delicate laces. O delay
The fall of petals that would spill
Their sweetness for the breeze to lay
A dainty carpet for the feet of June,
That to the piping tune
Of cuckoos comes too soon!

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS.

May-Day Dreaming

Evermore their course repeating,
Do they come like seafoam gleaming;
Do they come with song and fragrance,
Heartfelt springtide—May-day dreaming.

Through the air melodious singing
Raises up an answering glow;
When from blossoming lilac hedges
Charm and fragrance outward flow.

Over gray stone walls are climbing
Tender vines, pale green and shy.
And the sun with golden letters
Writes her message in the sky.

Memory wakes again, and wanders,
Drifts like cloudlets, seafoam gleaming.
And again with song and fragrance,
Comes the springtide — May-day dreaming.

—HELLMUND HALDEN, in *Deutsch-Amerika*. Translated from the German for *The Christian Science Monitor*.

The Dancing Lesson

The long brown room is empty, save for the high-backed chairs which line one side of it, and for the glossy piano at one end. The silence is deep and drowsy. The leafless branches pat against the large windows, and through them can be seen the cloudless blue sky, and a flock of gulls just risen from the sea. Naught else to distract! One is lost in the intensity of the blue, and the gracefulness of the gulls' silvery wings.

Presently the door opens, and in trips the first pupil. She pauses and looks around her, and then, as if the atmosphere of the empty room and the dancing patches of sunlight on the floor enter into her, she poises in a ring of light, and pirouettes round and round in an ecstasy of youthful grace. Her hair is a halo round her bright young face, and her blue eyes shine and her skirts are madly a-twirl as she dances her song of spring.

Then enters another, with quiet mien; her fan in hand and dark hair brushed and smooth, her brown eyes large and glowing. Straight to a high-backed chair she goes, and there she sits, wrapped in sunlight and her own pensive thoughts till she is bidden to dance. She rises then; her short skirts falling round her in swaying folds as she points, and slides, and points, in perfect time with the music. Her companion, too, points and slides, but her movements are fawnlike in their graceful dexterity, and free and untrameled in their swing. In and out of the sun circles they move, fair shining head passing the brown glossy one, until the end of the dance, when she of the brown head kneels on the floor, fan to lips, eyes demurely cast down, and she of the shining head stands poised behind with one hand and fan upraised, fair head thrown back, and her body taut with the sudden suppression of movement. Over both the sunlight flickers and falls, and then the music tinkles to a close. The lesson is over. Once again the room is left to the brown sheathed quietness, and nothing is heard but the staccato notes of the budding branches as they play to the dancing of the sun flecks and the shadows.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Mail Bag

Kita, Osaka, Japan

Dear Editor:

Last May I wrote to the Mail Bag for the first time and was surprised to receive dozens of interesting letters from my unseen friends. I marvel at the tremendous influence The Christian Science Monitor has among the boys and girls of America and elsewhere. This is to thank you for your wonderful instrumentality in introducing me to so many nice friends.

With one letter after another coming to me, it is practically impossible to answer each of them, although I am very eager to do so. I am afraid lest most of the correspondents who were good enough to write me should be under the wrong impression that a Japanese boy is not to be trusted—that he does not keep his promise. Such reflections trouble me. I am indeed very thankful for all correspondents who have written me and would be glad to thank them in person, but this is practically impossible at present.

Most of the correspondents, I have found, seek information about the school system of Japan. As this subject seems to be of general interest, may I write about it here? Of course the school system of Japan would form a whole book in itself were I to explain it in detail. Space will not permit me to describe even a few important points of the subject, so I am going to write only about examinations.

Japan is the country of examinations. Paradoxical as it may seem to you, even children of five or six years of age have to pass the ordeal of exams in order to enter kindergartens. There are, of course, very strict competitive exams to enter high schools and colleges, to say nothing of universities.

When I tried to enter Osaka High School a few years ago, there were no less than nine times as many applicants as those to be admitted. Naturally I had to cram a lot to be successful. For this reason Japanese school children work very hard, and in many cases, at the expense of their health and pleasure. Although sports are very popular among the Japanese students nowadays, these recreations are kept strictly subordinate to their school work, that is, preparations to enter higher schools. One of the representative magazines in Japan is entitled, "Student & Exams" and it is selling like hotcakes.

This state of things is horrible and extraordinary. You can't probably imagine to what a trying series of ordeals we Japanese children are subjected before we enter university! Now I will explain briefly the causes of these evils. In the first place, it is apparent that there are not enough schools for prospective students who seek admittance. Secondly, public or governmental schools being considered much superior to the private ones (and they really are—quite contrary to the American custom, I am told), children naturally flock to the official schools. This is especially true of kindergartens and universities. Many pupils will try two or three times to gain admittance to a much favored school; this means delay in finishing the whole school course by several years. Many more try exams for two or more schools at one time in order to avoid disappointment.

This tremendous emphasis is laid not only upon entrance exams but on final or annual exams as well. Just before and during the examination month, all students sit up late at night in arduous study and come physically exhausted to the examination.

One reason why we Japanese are generally small in stature is, some people think, due to the excessive and arduous study during our childhood. Not a few of the students kill themselves when they fail in exams. The idea may seem to you very absurd, but our sense of honor is such that those who fail in exams feel they have disgraced the family name by laziness and failure.

At this time of the year, newspapers here are full of news, sensational or otherwise, of various exams, and of subsequent tragedies of youthful students. We Japanese children envy very much you American boys and girls, who, we are told, are free from such awful exams, and can enjoy your life all the year round.

Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space and trusting you would be good enough to print this lengthy letter, I remain,

Ichiro K.

[Thank you for your most interesting letter, Ichiro. Do not feel pressed to answer the letters you have received. Your correspondents will understand when they read your explanation. It might be a good plan to hand on some of the letters to other Japanese boys who would like to correspond with boys abroad.—Ed.]

Hobart, Tasmania

Dear Editor:

I have just returned to the city after a holiday in the country, Dover to be exact. This is a little township at the southern end of Hobart, the part which is commonly known as the Huon. The towns down this way are noted for fruit products: apples, pears, plums, raspberries, strawberries, etc. In the fruit season large boats from England come to Hobart and load thousands of cases of apples. The apple season commences about March.

The beaches at Dover, of which are several, form a great attraction, lovely white sand stretching for miles on the different beaches. The water runs out from the beaches shallow for a distance, gradually getting deeper, thus forming an ideal ground for bathing.

Just recently we had a visit from Lieut. Haakon Qviller, the noted Norwegian parachutist and journalist, who gave demonstrations of life saving by parachute.

Today is very dreary, I fear we are in for a storm. The lovely blue skies which have been so familiar of late have all disappeared, and in their place appear dark, gloomy gray clouds. This is an indication that our summer days are drawing to a close.

I would be pleased to receive letters from anybody desiring a friend correspondent in Tasmania, and I will answer all letters promptly.

With best wishes to yourself and corries,

Elsa S.

Independence, Kansas

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward the enclosed letter to Merton P., of Sydney, Australia?

By means of the Mail Bag, I have been fortunate enough to make some very interesting correspondents. However, none of them has been very greatly interested in music. So the purpose of this letter is to awaken enough curiosity in some 16 or 17-year-old musician to take time out and write me. I play the piano, saxophone and clarinet, and am going to learn flute this summer. I am a senior in high school and have played in orchestra and band for four years. I am also an exponent of jazz. Besides my musical interests, I am fond of tennis, and am looking forward to the tennis season very eagerly.

Trusting, dear editor, that you will lend a hand in finding me a musician correspondent,

Robert S.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Elizabeth G. (13), Portland, Ore.—Especially from Germany. Collecting stamps and coins.

Mary Lou O. (14), Minneapolis, Minn.

Lorena S. (14), Utica, N. Y.—Interested in French and music.

Gay T. (18), St. Louis, Mo.—Interested in music and art.

Ruth G. (18), Binghamton, N. Y.—Especially from foreign countries.

Virginia C. (20), Pittsburgh, Pa.—Correspond in French.

Mae P. (20), Pittsburgh, Pa.—Correspond in French.

Mary D. (over 20), Woodstock, Ill.—Especially from abroad. Attending University of Chicago.

Boys

Jodar C., Washington, D. C.—From foreign countries.

Charles L. (19), Muncie, Ind.—Especially from Washington, D. C.

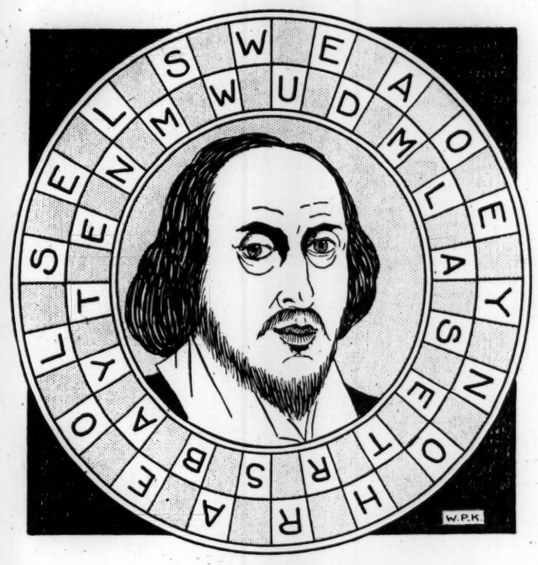
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be

Dial-A-While Puzzle



If the Inner Circle Is Turned a Certain Number of Spaces, the Letters In the Two Circles Will Spell a Familiar Quotation From the Pen of William Shakespeare, the Letters Appearing Alternately In the Outer and the Inner Circles. The First Letter of the Saying Is Found in the Outer Circle. If You Will Cut Out the Inner Circle or Make a Copy of It, You Can Turn It as You Would a Radio Dial Until the Letters Appear In Their Proper Order.

Castle Cruises for the Friend Ship

THE "Friend Ship," the romantic three-masted clipper that has become quite a landmark at Charing Cross landing-stage, London, and is the clubhouse of the Honorable Company of Friendly Adventurers, is preparing for a busy season, and this year, from April to September, "castle cruises" will be started for the boys and girls.

The German Civic Authorities have placed three magnificent old castles at the disposal of the members of the crew of the "Friend Ship" in the most beautiful parts of their country—the Rhine, the vineclad banks of the winding Moselle, and in that grand old city Aix-la-Chapelle, the favorite home of the mighty hero and Emperor Charlemagne. Every member of the Honorable Company of Friendly Adventurers—under the direction of Skipper Ruth Knowles—will sooner or later have the chance of visiting these castles, living in them, enjoying the wonder and beauty of them, thrilling to the romance of them, and showing appreciation and gratitude to those whose generosity has placed them at the disposal of the "Friend Ship."

Last year 150 boys and girls went to Belgium where they were given the warmest reception by their friends on the continent. They sang national songs and performed dances in their honor, and the British children did the same. Eight boats were placed at their disposal by the authorities, and many jolly races were rowed.

What will happen this year there is no telling! But it is quite certain that all sorts of adventures await those who join a "castle cruise." It is up to the Crewsters themselves to a great extent, whether they go or not, for though they will have these "castle club houses" given to them for the time, a travel fund has to be raised. Here the Crewsters are all helping each other by getting up entertainments at their different schools, and starting competitions and other friendly activities for the fund.

Each tour will consist of parties of seven or 14, and will last two weeks. Everything is conducted on camping lines, parties doing their own cooking; and each member has to bring a knife, fork, spoon, mug and plate!

There is still another surprise—though as yet it is a bit of a secret. Land in Denmark has been offered to the "Friend Ship" as a gift! A movement is also on foot for the Danish people to present the Honorable Company of Friendly Adventurers with an old reconditioned brig-of-war, the Zeeland, the lower deck of which will be kept for sleeping accommodation for Danish boys and girls when visiting Great Britain. Just think of it! Where guns and instruments of war were once supreme, just a jolly band of Friend Ship crewsters manning the ship!

Arrangements are going forward for American boys and girls to visit Great Britain in the same way, under the guidance of the "Friend Ship," and accommodation is being prepared at the lovely home of Skipper Ruth Knowles, Ramhurst Manor, Kent. The historical old tithe barns there, which date back to the reign of King Henry VIII, are to be lent for this purpose.

Postage Stamps That Help the Old and the Young

BOY and girl stamp collectors will be glad to hear that, following the example of Switzerland, which instituted a special edition of stamps for aiding young children beginning with a single stamp in 1912, other countries and states of Europe have issued stamps with a philanthropic object. Belgium in fact began doing so in 1910.

France had an issue in 1917 for the orphans of the war. Germany, in 1922, brought out an issue circulated in that country alone, with the inscription "Für Alters und Kinderhilfe" (To Help the Old and the Children).

Holland had a special children's issue in 1924. On the front of these stamps—a set of four—is a child's face appearing between the sheltering wings of two angels. This year there is another children's issue, four stamps: a gray (1½c.), a green (5c.), a red (6c.), and a deep (12½c.). They represent a child seated on the back of a dolphin which is riding, tail in air, on a rippling sea. The dolphin here is a symbol of friendship and security. Below the waves are the words "Voor Het Kind" (For the Child).

The small Duchy of Luxembourg began her issues in 1924, and this year has five stamps with borders of brown (10c.), green (35c.), orange (75c.), claret (1¼fr.), having a charming picture of the little princess Marie Gabrielle of Luxembourg who looks up at you from different backgrounds of soft coloring with a very searching and steadfast gaze. The word "Caritas" is printed above the head of the child in the border of each stamp.

Spain, Portugal, Estonia and Sarre have also had philanthropic issues, but not alone for children.

Have You Read?

Falcons of the Air, by Charles Bernard Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Little, New York. $2.50.

"FALCONS of the Air" is a tale of youth and the air, written by two of the members of the Lafayette Escadrille Flying Corps, embodying their flying experiences during the World War in a thrilling story. There are so few really good aviation stories that one authoritatively written is heartily welcome. Bishop "Bob Thorpe, Sky Pilot" books have been enjoyed by boys and girls interested in aviation. This author, also, writes from first-hand knowledge, for he was an English ace during the World War.

The hero of "Falcons of the Air" is a young American, Charles Seldon by name. Charles goes to France and receives his training in an aviation school there before being sent to the western front. As a member of the Escadrille Lafayette, he goes into the thick of action in the air.

The book is an exciting and entertaining story, giving a true account of what life in the air on the western front was like. Both authors have been putting their flying experiences into print ever since 1919, but this is the first time they have embodied their adventures in a story. Boys and girls from 12 years up will enjoy this fine, thrilling book.

The Young Architects, by Katharine Stanley-Brown. Illustrated by Rudolph Stanley-Brown. Harpers, New York. $3.00.

"The Young Architects" will prove as interesting to adult readers as to wide-awake boys and girls from 10 years up, for its plan is an interesting one, giving glimpses of typical houses in which Americans have lived from 1660 to the present day, and from the viewpoint of the children who lived in them. The book is not a history of architecture at all, but an attempt to call attention to the change in houses in America during the course of the years from the colonial period to 1930.

The series of story sketches are arranged in the proper chronological order, each house described being typical not only of a certain age, but of a certain locality. The first house is the Dutch house of New Amsterdam, in 1660 newly named New York, while the last house described is a modern New York apartment house of 1930, with a 10-year-old girl for the leading character in the story, a girl as modern as the up-to-date apartment.

Each story is an episode in the life of an imaginary boy or girl of the period, and the author sets forth the principles of the 14 styles of architecture, Dutch house, colonial house, Elizabethan house, etc., unobtrusively, so that the story is enjoyable in itself, and not overweighted with description and information. The book is well planned, well written, nicely illustrated in color and in black and white, entertaining and worth while.

Current Events

Opening of International Bank

UNDER the so-called Young Plan, a Bank of International Settlements has been set up, through which Germany will make reparation payments to the Allied governments.

This bank is to be opened tomorrow, May 2, at Basel, in Switzerland. Two Americans are on its board of directors, one of whom, Gates W. McGarrah, has been elected president of the bank.

Speaking at the University of California last month, Owen D. Young said that this international bank was the most striking feature of the Young Plan, and in his defense of the general settlement and of the World Bank he brought home to his audience some very valuable truths.

"Isolation of America, either economic or political, is impossible," he said. "The material development of countries will necessarily be to us a matter of great concern, both from an idealistic and practical point of view. If all peoples everywhere could be lifted in productive capacity and consuming power to a point equal to our own, envy and hatred would be alleviated; capital would be better employed; markets would be enlarged, unemployment would diminish, and a much more peaceful world would be insured.

"Let no man think that the living standards of America can be permanently maintained at a measurably higher level than those of the other civilized countries. Either we shall lift theirs to ours or they will drag ours down to theirs. Tariffs and other petty political barriers, temporarily justifiable, will, in the long run, only accentuate the trouble.

"Our experience at home during the last generation should teach us that segregation into different groups for the selfish purpose of benefiting one at the expense of the other is a failure. It was not so many years ago that our industrial leaders in the United States thought that a low wage scale was necessary to enable capital to earn a profit. Now we have learned that a high wage scale may be consistent not only with low production costs but also with the greatest security to and return on capital investment.

"In a word, we are learning in America that the highest welfare of all rather than of any class is a wise objective, even for the group previously privileged.

Japan's "Envoys of Gratitude" in Boston

Three young women, Miss Ashino, Miss Tokuda and Miss Nakamura are touring the United States formally expressing the gratitude of their people for the generous assistance rendered by the United States during the earthquake of 1923.

This week they were guests of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston at a luncheon. Later in the afternoon they saw, with many smiles and expressions of pleasure, the acceptance by the City of Boston of 300 Japanese cherry trees, with the bestowal of which they had, among many other duties, been intrusted.

In a way the little ceremony of the presentation of the cherry trees was one of the most important engagements of the party in Boston, for it leaves here, in tangible permanence, a perennially lovely memorial to the national feeling they have made the long voyage from the East to express.

Among the places visited by the young women were the offices of The Christian Science Board of Directors. Hidesaburo Yokoyama, speaking for the group, thanked the directors for the timely assistance which Christian Scientists, through them, had rendered Japan in its time of need.

Mr. Yokoyama then presented to the directors a set of the books prepared by the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama and the reconstruction bureau to commemorate the completion of the reconstruction work.

How to Make a Floating Compass

Two boys were arguing about the direction of the wind—a point in which, as Sea Scouts, they took a keen interest.

One said: "West-Sou'-West, and I can prove it."

He bent over a pool of rain water and dropped what seemed to be an ordinary needle onto the surface.

The needle actually floated, and then started to swing round until it settled down to point north and south. It was a magnetized needle and, when floating, was free to turn to the magnetic north.

You can make any fairly fine needle into a magnet by rubbing one end backward and forward about 20 times on an ordinary horseshoe magnet. The needle will not be strong enough to pick up pieces of metal, but if you float it on water it will always point north and south. With its help you can even navigate a boat!

Perhaps you do not believe that needles will float, but any ordinary, fine needle, magnetized or not, will do so if you first rub it between your fingers to give it a slight coating of grease, and then lower it very gently, in an exactly horizontal position, to the surface of a tumbler or saucer of water.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Geography Puzzle published April 24: 1, Grand Rapids. 2, Des Moines. 3, San Antonio. 4, Omaha. 5, Atlanta. 6, Toledo. 7, Akron. 8, Oakland. 9, Dayton. 10, Albany.

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15th Season. Juniors 8-13, Seniors 14-18. Campers accepted for whole or part season. Moderate rates. Booklet on request.
MISS RUTH TAPPING, Director
So. Orange 1799 21 So. Crescent
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

Celestia
Winthrop, Maine
All land and water sports, horseback riding, music and swimming emphasized, booklet. Miss C. Barrett, 208 Young Avenue, Pelham, N. Y. Miss G. Leister, Pelbrook Hall, Pelham, N. Y.

SANDSTONE CAMPS NINETEENTH SEASON
5 hours from Chicago on Wisconsin's famous Green Lake. Girls 8-22 years. Three divisions. Special group for college girls. For booklet address
MRS. ESTHER M. DUNHAM
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Kohahna for Girls
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports. Riding. Nature Study. Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Tutoring, if desired. Booklet.
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
1215 Blackstone Avenue
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Ad. appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

"THE SEASHORE CAMP FOR GIRLS"
T-LEDGE
ORR'S ISLAND, MAINE
On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. All camp activities. Daily Horse Back Riding included in a reasonable tuition. Booklet. Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box M, ORR'S ISLAND, MAINE

SKOOKUMCHUCK -IN-THE-ROCKIES
The original Ranch Camp in BRITISH COLUMBIA
FOR GIRLS UNDER 21
Limited accommodations for Parents
Pack trips thru the Canadian Rockies. Motor trips to Banff and Lake Louise. Guests are discriminatingly selected from Christian families and all activities carefully supervised.
Catalog? Address until June 1st Mr. and Mrs. Elsang Lowell Staples
18 Ave., Coronado, California

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SARGENT SCHOOL CAMPS PETERBORO, N. H.
July 2—August 29
IN THE Monadnock Region, 250 acres. Separate camps for Senior and Junior girls. Class A equipment and sanitation. Skilled supervision. Boating, swimming, tennis, hockey. Expertly selected saddle horses. 19th season. Hockey and Sports Camp, Sept. 1-13. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Hermann, Dir.; Miss Emma Sanborn, Sec. 53 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass.

KEOKUK CAMP
For 40 girls 8-18 from Christian homes. On beautiful Pentucket Lake, Georgetown, Mass. 12th season. Junior and Senior groups. All land and water sports. Riding, archery, crafts, hikes. Sleeping tents, dining and recreation hall. Season $150, month $80. Catalog. Mrs. M. L. Fox, Box C, 2 Abbott St., Danvers, Mass.

MARS HILL CAMP
CRAWFORD LAKE, UNION, MAINE
FIFTEENTH SEASON
July 2nd—August 27th, 1930
WATER SPORTS
Horse-back Riding, Tennis
Over-night Trips
MUSIC, RHYTHMIC-DANCING, CRAFTS
DIRECTOR
BEULAH FRANCES PACK
Lakewood, New Jersey
Booklet on Request

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
FOR GIRLS OF ALL AGES
Three groups. Experienced kindergarten teachers for juniors. Intermediates ten to fifteen. Senior group includes college students.
All land and water sports, aqua-planing, archery, horseback riding. Twenty plays produced each season. Camp staff is complete.
SIXTEENTH SEASON
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor
For illustrated booklet write
MRS. W. K. HORTON, HO-HO-KUS, N. J.
Telephone Ridgewood 354

CAMPS FOR BOYS

KAATERSKILL
Pownal, Vt. For Christian Boys 8-18. 140 miles from Boston. Provides a place where boys are kept busy doing the things a boy naturally likes to do under the normal conditions of outdoor life. All land and water sports. Trips to points of interest. Trained councilors. Modern equipment. $12.50 per week. 9th season. Herbert M. Lorenz, 347 E. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

CAMP ROOSEVELT
Senior—Boys 14 to 17 Junior—Boys 7 to 13
7 weeks—unexcelled camp site in northern Wisconsin, near Mercer. Excellent equipment. Staff of experts. Unusual opportunities for school, music, horsemanship, sports. Low cost.
Information on request.
Suite 402, 460 South State Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Kamp Kill Kare
For Boys On Lake Champlain
24th season. All camp conveniences, tents and cabins. Fresh vegetables. Experienced staff. Trained nurse. All sports. Interesting mountain and water trips. Band. Nature study. Illustrated booklet on request.
Address Ralph F. Perry, Principal, Morristown High School, Box A, Morristown, N. J.

CAMP SAMOSET · BOYS
Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. 16th season. Land and water sports. Riding, riflery. Boys make airplanes and sailboats that race for silver cup. Outpost at Mt. Washington. Seniors take long canoe camping-out trips. Sat. night council fires in Indian fashion. Exceptional junior section. Superior personnel and equipment. ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Thomas E. Freeman, 24M Maple Street
WEST ROXBURY, MASS.

HUGUENOT CAMPS
Talcott — Boys 8-12
Greenkill—Boys 12-18
Unusual Y. M. C. A. Camps. Limited number of boys. On private lakes in mountains; 2½ hours from N. Y. All sports, good food, music, dramatics, woodcraft. 3 weeks $42; season $126. Catalog. A. J. S. MARTIN
Suite 915-M, 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

CAMP SKYLARK
The Junior Camp of Horsemanship
FOR BOYS 6 TO 16
Complete equipment. Ideal living conditions. Experienced counselors. 20 miles from Boston, secluded yet accessible. All Land and Water Sports.
Every Boy Rides Every Day
Write for catalog or telephone Billerica 25-2
ALEXANDER H. MITCHELL, Director of Mitchell School, Billerica, Mass.

Yosemite Boys' Camp
In the Heart of the Yosemite
For boys 6 to 9—10 to 13—14 to 18. 7th consecutive year.
Complete equipment. Ideal living conditions. Experienced counsellors. Horsemanship. Folder on application.
Open June 14 to Aug. 9
715 40TH AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
ONLY 35 BOYS ACCEPTED

MON-O-MOY The Sea Camps for Boys
BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD
Superb bathing, sailing, canoeing, deep sea fishing, land sports, riding. Cabins. Tutoring. Camp Mother. Nurse. Senior, Intermediate, Upper Junior—Junior Camps. Booklet. Harriman M. Dodd, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.; R. J. Delahanty, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Camps Open for Inspection

Camp Arkaven
UPPER JAY, N. Y.
July 1-Aug. 30—Boys 8-14
Fishing, hiking, swimming, land sports, overnight trips, all well supervised. A mother's attention to personal needs
ADULT CAMP
JUNE, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER
for Study and Rest
Address all inquiries until May 28 to MRS. IRENE SEE IVES, 5745 Bartner Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

Leelanau for Boys
"A Character Building Camp"
Tenth Season, July 6-Aug. 29
All land and water sports, horseback riding, boat building, aircraft, nature study. Tutoring optional. Booklet.
William Beals, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Mowglis
School-of-the-Open Twenty-Eighth Year
Named by permission of Rudyard Kipling.
The Aims—HAPPINESS—FAIR PLAY —CO-OPERATION.
The CUBS, 8 and 9 years; The PACK, 10 to 14 years. Protestant children. 1931 waiting list now open.
Address: MOWGLIS
EAST HEBRON, N. H.
Placed in The Christian Science Monitor in appreciation for its standards.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Keebec For BOYS 6-15
Phippsburg, Maine
A safe, progressive, Christian summer camp for boys 6-15. Home environment, pure food, personal direction. $200 covers all expenses, easy terms.
Rev. and Mrs. CHARLES L. STEVENS
South Deerfield, Mass.

GLENBROOKE FOR BOYS
On Lake Memphremagog, near Newport, Vermont. Limited to sixty boys. Expert supervision and coaching. Individual attention. Real camp life in the north woods. Long canoe trips in Canada. Riding. Golf. Fishing. Booklet.
HARRY M. DANE
ASHBURNHAM, MASS.
Christian Science church services available every Sunday.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

TWIN OAKS
SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN RANGE
BUDD LAKE, N. J.
Land and water sports—Motor camping trips. Carefully selected counsellors. July 1st-September 2nd, 1930.
Folder upon request
EMMANUEL E. NADEL
1312 Sheridan Ave., N. Y. C. Topping 7974

ADVENTURE ISLAND
ON GREEN BAY NEAR FISH CREEK WISCONSIN
A BOYS' WORLD
WRITE FOR BOOKLET
CHARLES A. KINNEY WINNETKA, ILL.

The TOLTECS
TOLTEC HILLS
WESTON, CONNECTICUT
for Forty-five Boys
June 27th to August 30th, 1930
Wallace Greene Arnold
211 East 57th Street, NEW YORK CITY

Camping Days Will Soon Be Here

Of course you are going to camp this summer.

You'll have a great time. Tumble out of bed in the morning at the sound of the bugle. Splash into cooling water, dress, and run to the dining hall for breakfast. Then have your choice of tennis, horseback riding, baseball, field sports, diving, rowing, and canoeing. A whole day of play!

In the evening there will be singing and entertainment by camp talent (maybe you). Ten o'clock—bed time—and a deep sleep 'neath the pines.

But, which camp are you going to? Here's a way to find the right one. Read the advertisements of camps which appear in the Monday and Thursday issues of the Monitor. Write to the directors of those that interest you for booklets. The complete information contained in these booklets will enable you to decide which camp is most suitable.

All camps advertised in the Monitor are of high standing and proven merit. They welcome young folks from the homes of Monitor readers.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

$55,000,000

Fox Film Corporation

Secured 6% Gold Notes

Due April 15, 1931

Price 100 and interest

A letter from Mr. W. C. Michel, Vice-President of the Corporation, is summarized as follows:

Company: Fox Film Corporation is one of the largest and most prominent companies in the world engaged in the production, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures. Its product is distributed throughout the world.

Fox Film Corporation has acquired from Fox Theatres Corporation the latter's holdings of common stock of Loew's Incorporated.

Security: These Notes, in the opinion of counsel, are a direct obligation of the Company and are specifically secured under a Trust Indenture by the pledge of 660,900 shares of common stock of Loew's Incorporated and all the capital stock of United American Investing Corporation, which has a substantial stock interest in Metropolis and Bradford Trust Company, Ltd., owners of 65% of the ordinary stock of Gaumont British Picture Corporation, and represents an investment on the part of Fox Film Corporation of $20,000,000.

Equity and Assets: As at December 28, 1929, the pro forma consolidated balance sheet of Fox Film Corporation and wholly owned subsidiary companies, as prepared by independent auditors, reveals net tangible assets, without deducting this Issue, of approximately $157,208,511 (including over $9,800,000 of cash), an amount equivalent to $2,850 for each $1,000 of Notes.

Earnings: The consolidated net earnings of Fox Film Corporation and subsidiary companies, available for interest requirements on this Issue, after maintenance, taxes (other than Federal income), depreciation, amortization and other deductions, including profits applicable to minority interests and interest requirements on the mortgage and funded debt of subsidiary companies, for the two fiscal years ended December 28, 1929, as reported by independent auditors, are given below:

Year	Amount
1928	$6,572,840*
1929	13,966,355*
Annual Interest Requirements on this Issue	3,300,000

* The 1928 and 1929 figures are before the deduction of special charges consisting of obsolescence of silent films, scenarios and advertising accessories in the amounts, respectively, of $2,085,137 and $2,379,225. In the figure given above for 1929, profits on the sale of securities of $5,612,608 have not been included, nor have there been deducted certain non-recurring charges aggregating $938,364.

Management: The management of Fox Film Corporation will be vested in certain principal operating executives who have been responsible for the past success of the Company, augmented by the engineering and scientific staffs of General Theatres Equipment, Inc.

This offering is made subject to the conditions more fully set forth in the complete descriptive circular, a copy of which may be had upon request.

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED

Dated April 15, 1930 and redeemable. Interest payable at the offices of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., in New York and Chicago. Interest payable October 15 and at maturity, April 15, 1931, without deduction for any Federal normal income tax not in excess of 2% per annum. Principal will be payable at the principal office of the trustee in New York. Coupon Notes registerable as to principal only, in the denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. All statements herein are official or are based upon information which we regard as reliable, and, while we do not guarantee them, we ourselves have relied upon them in the purchase of this security.

Massachusetts Income Tax not exceeding 6% refundable.

May 1, 1930

Additional Issue — *May 1, 1930*

433,000 Shares

General Theatres Equipment, Inc.

Voting Trust Certificates for

Common Stock

(No Par Value)

Transfer Agents for Voting Trust Certificates
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, CHICAGO

Registrars for Voting Trust Certificates
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CONTINENTAL-ILLINOIS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO

CAPITALIZATION

Upon completion of the Company's present financing program, including the retirement of its Fifteen-Year 6% Convertible Gold Debentures now outstanding:

	Authorized	Outstanding
Ten-Year 6% Convertible Gold Debentures due 1940	$30,000,000	$30,000,000
Common Stock, no par value (including this issue)	5,000,000 Shs.*	2,847,955 Shs.†

* Of this amount 630,000 shares are reserved for conversion of the Company's Ten-Year 6% Convertible Gold Debentures and 300,000 shares for warrants exercisable at $45 per share not later than May 1, 1933.

† Included in this total are the shares reserved for the conversion of the outstanding Fifteen-Year 6% Convertible Gold Debentures to be retired in connection with this financing, and the shares reserved for exchange for the common stocks of International Projector Corporation and National Theatre Supply Company outstanding in the hands of the public.

The following information has been summarized by Mr. H. L. Clarke, President of General Theatres Equipment, Inc., from his letter dated April 30, 1930:

Organization and Business: General Theatres Equipment, Inc. was incorporated in 1929 under the laws of Delaware to acquire a number of the leading companies engaged in the manufacture and distribution of motion picture and theatrical equipment and supplies. The Company has now acquired the control of Fox Film Corporation and Fox Theatres Corporation, which together comprise a completely integrated unit and one of the largest and most successful motion picture groups in the United States.

Financing arrangements have been completed for Fox Film Corporation and Fox Theatres Corporation which have resulted in providing approximately $100,000,000 for current obligations and working capital, leaving both companies in strong financial condition. In this connection Fox Film Corporation has sold $55,000,000 Secured 6% Gold Notes (due April 15, 1931) and Fox Theatres Corporation has sold 1,600,000 shares of Class A Common Stock of Fox Film Corporation which it acquired as part consideration for the sale to Fox Film Corporation of 660,900 shares of the common stock of Loew's, Inc.

Fox Film Corporation has taken a leading position in the production of talking pictures, employing the Movietone system of recording sound. Through a wholly owned subsidiary it owns, controls, operates or leases approximately 450 theatres on the Pacific Coast and in the mid-West. Fox Film Corporation has a substantial stock interest in a British company which owns 65% of the ordinary stock of Gaumont British Pictures Corporation, operating over 300 theatres throughout the British Isles.

Fox Theatres Corporation owns, controls, operates or leases about 180 theatres in a circuit extending from coast to coast, including The Roxy in New York City and the well known Fox Theatres in Brooklyn, Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

General Theatres Equipment, Inc. owns 50% of the capital stock of Grandeur, Inc., and practically all of the outstanding stocks of International Projector Corporation and nearly 90% of the outstanding common stock of National Theatre Supply Company. International Projector Corporation manufactures over 75% of the motion picture projectors used in theatres throughout the world and controls important patents on sound projection equipment. National Theatre Supply Company maintains a nation wide distributing organization for all types of equipment used in theatres.

Earnings: The Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, for the twelve months to December 31, 1929, of General Theatres Equipment, Inc. and its subsidiaries (including the result of operations for a full twelve months' period of all subsidiaries acquired within the year, adjusted for non-recurring expenses for the period prior to acquisition amounting to $21,270.28), after adjusting for bond interest and amortization eliminated by the present financing, and including a full year's dividends on the shares of Fox Film Corporation Class A and Class B Common Stocks below mentioned, at the annual rate paid for the past four years, shows total income before interest, bond amortization and expense, depreciation and Federal Income Tax, of $7,331,968.59. Maximum annual interest requirements on the Company's funded debt presently to be outstanding will be $1,800,000. These earnings do not reflect the equity of General Theatres Equipment, Inc. in the undistributed earnings of Fox Film Corporation.

Voting Trust: All of the Company's Common Stock has been deposited under a Voting Trust expiring July 1, 1939. H. L. Clarke, W. F. Ingold and W. S. Hammons are Voting Trustees under the agreement and The Corporation Trust Company acts as depositary for the Common Stock.

Purpose of Issue: The proceeds of the present sale of Common Stock will provide in part the funds required by the Company to cover its obligations in connection with the purchase of 50,101 shares of Class B Common Stock (a majority of such stock), and not less than 1,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, of Fox Film Corporation, and all of the outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock of Fox Theatres Corporation.

Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock of General Theatres Equipment, Inc. are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Stock Exchange.

This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources which we consider reliable.

Legal details in connection with the issuance of this stock will be subject to the approval of Messrs. Rushmore, Bisbee and Stern, New York City, for the Bankers, and Messrs. Matthews & Koegel, Chicago, for the Company.

We offer the above 433,000 shares when, as and if issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of Counsel and to allotment and to prior sale. It is expected that Voting Trust Certificates will be available for delivery on or about May 8, 1930. Delivery in the first instance may be made in the form of temporary Voting Trust Certificates.

Price $48.50 Per Share

PYNCHON & CO.

WEST & CO. — **W. S. HAMMONS & CO.**

TUCKER HUNTER DULIN & CO. — **FOLDS, BUCK & CO.**

RECOVERY IN BUSINESS IS RATHER SLOW

Price Situation Causes Much Concern—Overproduction Is Big Problem

NEW YORK—Business recovery has been slower than was hoped for at the beginning of the year, according to the National City Bank of New York.

In its monthly review of economic and financial conditions the bank says:

The arrival of spring and seasonable expansion of outdoor activities has effected some improvement in the industrial and business situation but has not accomplished the complete restoration of normal conditions which at the beginning of the year was hoped for by this time.

The slowness of recovery confirms the view that the stock market crash was not the main cause of the industrial disturbance, but only one feature of it, although one which has contributed substantially to the general confusion and demoralization which followed.

No doubt the stock market boom, with the resulting high interest rates and displacement of funds, had more to do fundamentally with the upset of the world's equilibrium than the collapse of the boom, but while the latter gave relief from a tightening credit situation which was threatening grave consequences, the violence of the shock was an unsettling influence.

Idle Funds Accumulate

It disturbed a good many inflated and more or less artificial situations, with the result that instead of giving an immediate stimulus to general business the chief effect to this time has been a world-wide accumulation of idle funds.

It was said at first that the industrial depression was not likely to last long, for the reason that commodity prices had not been inflated and commodity stocks were not large, thus rendering unnecessary a protracted process of deflation and exhaustion to clear the markets. This assumption is proven not to have been altogether well founded.

Although on the average the decline of prices has been nothing like as severe as in 1920-21, and it is true that as a rule merchandise stocks and manufacturers' inventories were not excessive, it has been suddenly realized that the production of most of the important raw materials and crude products is overdeveloped, that prices for such commodities have undergone a general decline and that world trade has been seriously affected thereby.

In this country we are so much more concerned with domestic trade that we are not quick to take account of developments affecting the buying power of other peoples, but our foreign trade is large enough to soon feel them and reflect them in domestic conditions.

Price Situation

What is giving more concern everywhere than anything else is the price situation, which presents a problem arising from overdevelopment of production in the principal commodities of world trade.

The explanation is to be found partly, in the extraordinary stimulus given to production of such commodities outside of Europe by the war, partly to progress made in the science and methods of production since the war, and partly to efforts on the part of governments to protect domestic industries and control prices with that end in view.

The disposition to regulate or support the prices of domestic products by the use of governmental credit or legislation has been seen in the attempts with rubber, coffee and sugar, not to speak of the omnibus policy of the United States, even in the pending tariff bill. In the case of the three products the effect has been to increase the state of overproduction and the ultimate demoralization of prices.

Rubber prices have been lower in recent months than ever before, the Brazilian coffee valorization has been discontinued, and within the last month the arrangement under the auspices of the Cuban Government to have this year's sugar crop handled by a single seller has been abandoned upon the almost unanimous request of the parties who had petitioned for its establishment.

They found tha tthe needs of each producer were peculiar to his own cirsumstances, and they cncluded that they preferred to handle their own production to suit themselves.

They found that the needs of each producer were peculiar to his own circumstances, and they concluded that they preferred to handle their own production to suit themselves.

Political Unrest

Another factor in the demoralization of trade is the state of unrest and political and social disorder existing in so many countries.

China is an important country almost in a state of anarchy.

India is wrought up by agitation over questions that have nothing to do with the right of an individual to make a living or manage his own affairs—proposals that mean nothing for the economic progress of the country—matters, indeed, which will all settle themselves very readily with the economic progress of the people.

Experience has taught that increasing powers of production are naturally applied to an increasing diversity of production, thus developing an ever-widening system of exchanges instead of an ever-increasing intensity of competition.

The world is obsessed on the subject of rivalry and competition instead of thinking of co-operative trade. One hundred years ago 75 per cent or more of the population of this country had to be on the land in order, with the hand tools of that day, to supply a sufficient quantity of farm products, but today less than 25 per cent of the population is able to supply the farm products, and 75 per cent may be engaged in other occupations which minister to the common comfort and welfare.

Much Overproduction

Call the roll of the new industries of the last generation and note the new services in the trade circle: The electrical industries and their services, the automobile industry, the ario, the airplane, to name only a few outstanding ones, all made possible by the progress of industry and the release of labor from the production of the bare necessities.

The overproduction of the world today is in crude products.

In short, the industrial system is not in equilibrium, the supply of crude products being in excess of the supply of finished products, with the result that the producers of the former are too poorly paid to take their proper share of the latter.

That this chain of reasoning proved to be false is now evident. It was false because it failed to recognize the essential unity of world trade.

When depression hit the United States and impaired the purchasing power of this market the effects were felt also in countries producing for our consumption.

Prices of their products fell, and their exports diminished, resulting in a distress in many instances more acute than in the United States where diversification of industry has tended to modify the extreme swings of business.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	4 @4½	3¾@4
Customers' loans	5 @5½	4¾@5
Collateral loans	5½@6	6½
Year money	6½	......
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Four to six months	4¼@4½	4¼@4½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	42¼c	42⅜c
Bar silver in London	19½d	19⅝d
Bar gold in London	84s 11d	84s 11¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$87,000,000	$1,765,000,000
Year ago today	84,000,000	1,756,000,000
Balances	33,000,000	177,000,000
Year ago today	27,000,000	122,000,000
F. R. bank credit	29,328,425	173,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	3 @2⅞
60 days	3 @2⅞
90 days	3 @2⅞
4 months	3⅛@3
5 months	3¼@3⅛
6 months	3¼@3⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	6
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	5½
New York	3½	London	3
Philadelphia	4½	Madrid	5½
Kansas City	4	Oslo	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	2½
Richmond	4	Helsingfors	6½
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Prague	5
Athens	8	Rome	6
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	5	Sofia	6
Berne	3	Tokyo	5.48
Brussels	3	Vienna	6
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86	$4.86 1-16	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅜	.0392⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1396⅛	.1396½	.139
Italy—lira	.0524 1-16	.0524⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2387½	.2388	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1410¾	.1410¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2677	.2677	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129⅞	.0129⅛	.193
Holland—orin	.4026	.4025½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749¾	.1749¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2677	.2677	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0058⅜	.0059¼	.193
Spain—peseta	.1239	.1242	.193
Sweden—krona	.2687½	.2688	268
Switz'land—franc	.1939	.1939	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3725	.3737½	....
Shanghai—tael	.4687½	.4700	*
Japan—yen	.4941	.4941	.4984
India—rupee	.3620	.3618	.3650
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South American			
Argentina—peso	.3809	.3846	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1195	.1178	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9300	.9300	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99⅞	1.00

*Par unsettled.

CONSOLIDATED GAS (BALTIMORE)

Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $2,054,997 after taxes, depreciation and other charges, equal after preferred dividends to $1.69 a share on 1,052,516 no-par common shares, compared with $1,908,894, or $1.74 a share, on 949,145 shares in the first quarter of 1929.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Aero Sup B	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Air Invest war	2½	2½	2½
2 Allegheny Gas	7⅛	7	7
2 Allied Aviation	2	2	2
1 Am Brit & Cont	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
6 Am Cit P&L B	24⅜	24⅛	24¼
2 Am Com Pow A	26⅞	26½	26⅞
1 Am Com Pow B	44¾	44¾	44¾
10 Am Cont Oilfields	¼	3/16	3/16
13 Am Cyan B	30⅜	29½	30
3 Am Equities	18	18	18
1 Am & Fgn P war	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2 Am Gas & El	156⅞	153	155⅞
2 Am Invest B	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
2 Am Laund Mach	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
†25 Am Light & Trac	325	325	325
2 Am Lt & Trac new	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
30 Am Maracaibo	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1 Am Nat Gas	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
140 Am Super-Pow	39⅛	38⅜	38⅜
1 Am Sup-P 1pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
25 Am Util & Gen B vtc	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
2 Anchor Post Fence	12	10⅞	10⅞
2 Anglo Chi C Nitra	34¾	34½	34½
6 Appalachian Gas	13⅜	13½	13½
2 Arkansas Nat Gas	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4 Arkan Nat Gas A	14⅞	14½	14¾
1 Ark Nat Gas pf	8	8	8
1 Art Metal Wks	22	22	22
2 Asso Dye & Print	2¼	2	2
1 Asso El Ind Ltd	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Asso Gas & El	46	46	46
4 Asso Gas & El A	40⅛	40	40
1 Asso G & E deb rts	8½	8½	8½
B			
†75 Bell Tel Can	151½	150½	151½
4 Blue Ridge	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
2 Blue Ridge cvt pf	42⅜	42	42
2 Bohack H C	77	73	77
2 Brazil Tr & Lt	52¼	52	52⅛
15 Buf N & E P pf	26	26	26
2 Burma Ltd	3	3	3
C			
3 CAM Co vtc	⅞	¾	⅞
4 Can Marc Wireless	7⅞	7½	7½
5 Can Pac Ry new	51¼	51¼	51¼
2 Carib Syn	2⅛	22	2
15 Cent Pub Ser A	41	41	41
5 Cen States Elec	34¼	33¾	34¼
2 Chain & Gen Eq	10⅛	10	10⅛
3 Chain Strs Dev	6½	6⅜	6½
6 Chatham Ph N vtc	22	21¾	22
3 Chem Nat Asso N vtc	22⅞	22½	22⅝
5 Chic Corp	15¼	15¼	15¼
15 Cities Service	42	41⅞	41⅞
1 Cities Serv pjf	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Cleve El Il rts	21½	21½	21½
1 Clinchfield Coal	5	5	5
4 Colon Oil	6⅜	6¼	6¼
3 Colum Oil & Gas vtc	17¼	17	17
3 Columbia Picture	54⅞	54¾	54⅞
4 Columb Pict vtc	54¼	54	54
†20 Comwlth Edison	329¾	329¾	329¾
2 Comwlth & So war	5½	5⅜	5½
8 Com aWt Wks	19	19	19
2 Cons Dairy Prod	17½	15¾	17½
1 Cons Gas & E Balt	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
†25 Cons G & E Bal pf A	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Cons Gas Util A	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
3 Cons Gas Util B vtc	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
5 Cons Laundries	13½	13⅛	13½
1 Cooper Bessemer	50	50	50
2 Cord Corp	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛
†50 Crane Co	44	44	44
1 Creole Pet	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Crocker & Wheeler	32	31⅛	32
2 Crowley Milner	32½	30¼	30½
1 Cuban Cane Prod ww	¾	¾	¾
4 Curtiss Wright war	4	3¾	3⅞
2 Cusi Mex Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
D			
1 Daniel Reeves	28	28	28
2 Darby Pet	11½	11½	11½
2 Dayton Airplane	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
2 Deere & Co new	155¾	153½	155
3 Derby Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Detroit Aircraft	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Dixie Gas Util	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Douglas Aircraft	20⅞	20	20⅝
2 Dresser Mfg A	54⅞	54	54
2 Driver Harris	99½	99	99½
2 Dubilier Condenser	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
1 Durant Mot	5	5	5
E			
2 East Sts Pow B	42¼	42	42¼
1 East Util Asso cv	16	16	16
5 Eisler Elec	17⅜	17	17
25 El Bond & Share	114½	113⅝	113⅝
3 El Bond & Sh pf	107½	107½	107½
2 El Pow Assoc	37⅜	37	37
2 Electric Share	27½	27¼	27½
1 Elec Share pf	105	105	105
1 Emp G & F 8% pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Emp G & F 7% pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Emp Pow	54¼	54¼	54¼
5 Europ El deb rts	8	8	8
5 Evans Wallo Ld	4	4	4
F			
2 Fabrics Finish	9¼	9¼	9¼
20 †Fajardo Sugar	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Federated Met	20½	20½	20½
2 Fiat deb rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Flintkote A	21	21	21
4 Fokker Aircraft	27	26⅜	27
1 Ford Mot Can A	36	36	36
25 †Ford Mot Can B	49	49	49
1 Fo drMot France	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Ford Mot Ltd	18⅝	18⅜	18½
35 Fox Theatre A	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛
G			
2 Gen Bak	3½	3¼	3¼
2 Gen Bak pf	37	36⅝	37
2 Gen Elec Ltd rct	11¾	11½	11½
3 Gen Ldy Mach	8⅜	8	8¼
2 Glen Alden Coal	100	100	10
8 Gold Seal Elec	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Goldfield Cons	½	½	½
5 Goldman Sachs	42¼	42⅛	42⅛
2 Gramaphone rcts	26⅛	26	26
4 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	166½	165⅛	165⅞
H			
2 Hazeltine	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
3 Hires Co A	32⅞	30	32¾
6 Holling Gold Min	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
2 Houston Oil Tex new	25⅝	25¼	25¼
2 Hudson Bay M&S	9⅝	9¼	9¼
2 Humble Oil&Ref	115¼	114⅛	115¼
3 Hydro El Serv	49	48½	49
2 Hygrade Food	14⅛	14	14⅛
I			
3 Imp Oil Can	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
2 Ind Ter Illum A	46	45⅞	46
5 Ind Ter Illum B	45½	45⅜	45½
1 Insull Util	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
2 Ins Co Nor Am	81	80½	81
4 Intercon Petrol	1½	1½	1½
2 Internat Pet	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
1 Inter Prod	7	7	7
4 Inter Util B	18	17⅞	18
2 Inter Util war	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Interstate Equit	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 Inters Ey cv pf	44¾	43⅝	44¾
1 Irving Air Chute	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
5 Ital Superpow A	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Ital Super deb rt	6½	6½	6½
J			
2 Johnson Motor	42½	42½	42½
K			
5 Kirby Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
L			
10 Lake Superior	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Lakey Fdy & Mch	7	7	7
1 Leonard Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5 Loew's war	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
1 Loew's deb rts	60	60	60
2 Louisiana L&E	4¼	4	4¼
M			
1 MacMarr Sotres	20½	20½	20½
1 Magdalena Synd	½	½	½
2 Marine Midland	42⅞	42½	42½
2 Mavis Botling Co	3	2⅞	2⅞
2 Mead Johnson	62½	62	62½
2 Memphis Nat Gas	20⅜	19¾	20⅜
3 Metal & Min	16½	16½	16½
3 Mid West Ut A war	4½	4½	4½
4 Mo Kans Pipe L	30½	30⅜	30⅜
1 Morrison Elec	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
5 Mountain Gulf Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
N			
2 Natl Amer Co	8½	8½	8½
3 Natl Aviation	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
2 Natl Food Prod B	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Natl Fuel & Gas	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
2 Natl Investors	24	23⅞	24
1 Nat Sug Ref N J	33	33	33
2 Nebel Oscar	11	10⅝	10⅝
10 Newmont Mining	114	114	114
2 NY R & B Aires	15⅝	15	15
25 Niag H P new div cut	23	22⅜	22⅜
2 Niag Hud P A war nw	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Noma Elec	15⅛	15	15
2 Noranda Mines	29⅝	29⅜	29½
1 Northam War pf	38	38	38
2 North & So Am C A	22	21⅞	21⅞
10 Nor Am Av A war	4¾	4⅝	4¾
2 North States P A	174¼	174¼	174¼
O			
1 Ohio Cop	1	1	1
1 Ohio Oil	74½	74½	74½
2 Outboard Mot A	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
P			
2 Pacific Pub Ser	34	34	34
1 Pac West Oil	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Pandem Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Paramount Cab	6½	6½	6½
11 Pennroad Corp	13¾	13⅝	13¾
2 Perryman El	8⅞	8	8⅞
1 Petroleum Corp	28⅛	27⅞	28
5 Petro Corp War	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
1 Pitts Forg	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
1 Polymet Mfg	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2 Pow Sec Corp pf	71⅛	69½	71⅛
1 Prince & Whitely	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
1 Prince & White pf	42½	42½	42½
3 Prudential Invest	19⅝	19½	19½
1 Pub Util Hold	25¼	25	25
R			
1 Radio Products	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Rainbow L Prod A	12	11½	11⅞
2 Rainbow L Prod B	6	5½	5¾
4 Red Warrior	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Reiter Foster	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Reliance Manage	22½	22½	22½
1 Rich Oil Cal pf	21	21	21
17 R L&P tr ctf rts csh	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
2 Rossia Intl Corp	10	9⅞	9⅞
S			
3 St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 St Regis Paper	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1 Salt-Creek Prod	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10 Sec Corp 9G	678	677	678
1 Sec Corp new	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞
5 Segal oLck	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1 Sentry Saf Control	7⅞	7¼	7¼
1 Shenandoah	18½	18⅛	18⅛
1 Shenandoah pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Sisto Financial	23½	23½	23½
2 South Coast	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
1 So Cal Ed B pf	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
5 Southland Royalty	15⅞	15½	15¾
3 Southwest Dairy	8	8	8
2 Southwest Gas Ut	18	17⅛	18
4 Standard Motors	3⅛	3	3⅛
2 Stand Oil Indiana	56⅞	56⅜	56½
3 Stand Oil Ky	38	37⅞	37⅞
1 Stand Oil of Ohio	96	96	96
1 Stand Pow & Lt	75	75	75
2 Stand Pow & Lt B	77¼	75	75
20 Stein Cosmetics	22¾	22½	22½
1 Sunray Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Superheater	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1 Swift Int	34¼	34¼	34¼
T			
2 Technicolor Inc	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Teck Hugh Gold	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Thatcher Secur Corp	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1 Thermoid Co	26⅝	26¼	26½
1 Transamer Corp	44½	44¼	44½
1 Transcont Air Tr	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Trans Lux D Pic A	11	11	11
U			
1 Unit Chem ptc pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
3 United Corp war	30⅝	29⅝	29¾
11 Unit Founders	35½	35	35¼
1 United Gas	40	39⅞	39⅞
6 United Gas new	25	24¾	24⅞
1 United Gas new ww	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 United aGs pf	95	95	95
10 Un Lt & Pow A	52⅞	52	52¾
3 Un Lt & Pow cv pf	115	115	115
2 US & Int Sec	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 US & Int Sec 3 pd	74	71	74
3 US & Overseas	20	19⅞	19⅞
1 US Dairy Prod B	25	25	25
1 US Foil B	21	21	21
3 US Lines pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 US Radiator	53	52⅛	52⅛
4 Utah Apex Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Utility Equities	19⅞	19½	19½
4 Util Pow & Lt	23¼	22½	22⅝
1 Utility & Indus	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞
V			
6 Vacuum Oil	97¼	96	96
2 Vick Finance	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Vogt Mfg Co	20	20	20
W			
1 Walker Mines	3	3	3
2 Watson (J W) Co	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Wayne Pump	14	14	14
1 West Air Express	40⅜	40	40⅜
5 Wil-Low Cafet	15	14⅜	14⅞
1 Winter Benjamin	4	4	4
Y			
2 Y Oil & Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales (in 1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
5 Alabama Pow 5s '56	102	102	102
10 Alabama Pw 4½s '67	96	96	96
5 Aluminum Co 5s '52	102	102	102
2 Am Cmwlth P 5½s '49	103	102¾	103
24 Am & For P 5s '2030	88¼	88¼	88¼
28 Am G&E 5s '28	97	97	97
3 Am G&P 6s '39	93½	93½	93½
5 Am Pow&L 6s 2016	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Am Roll M 5s '48	99½	99½	99½
21 Appalach Gas 6s '45	136	135½	136
26 Appalach Pow 5 s'56	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
19 Ark P & L 5s '56	98	97⅞	98
4 Asso El 4½s '53	87½	87	87½
7 Asso G&E 5½s '38	82½	82½	82½
2 Asso G&E 5½s '77	102	102	102
7 Asso G&E 4½s C '49	82	81⅞	81⅞
5 Asso T Util 5½s C '44	100	100	100
6 Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 B & M 2nd 5s '55	100½	100½	100½
5 Can Cement 5½s A '47	99	99	99
7 Caroline P & L 5s '56	101½	101½	101½
24 Caterpil Tr 5s '38	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	89	88½	39
133 Chi RI & Pac 4½s '60	100¾	100⅛	100¾
5 Cin — Car 6s B '55	99½	99½	99½
4 Comb Larabee 6s '41	66	66	66
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s D '57	97½	97½	97½
17 Cons Pow 4½s '58 new	97	97	97
20 Cont G & E 5s A '58	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Cont Oil 5½s '37	96	96	96
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Del &Hud 4s '43	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Det C Gas 5s B '50	100½	100½	100½
8 Dix G G 6½s A '37 ww	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 East Ut In 5s A '54	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
22 El P & L 5s 2030	92⅜	92⅛	92⅜
8 Emp O & R 5½s '42	88¼	88	88
5 Fed Wate 5½s '54	96½	96½	96½
1 Firestone T 5s '42	95	95	95
4 Fla P & L 5s '54	90¾	90¾	90¾
6 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 Gen Ldy 6½s '37 ww	52¾	50⅛	52¾
46 Gen Th Eq 6s '40	101½	101¼	101⅜
2 Georgia Pow 5s '67	100	100	100
2 Goodyr T&R 5½s '31	100½	100½	100½
1 Gulf St U 5s A '56	97	97	97
6 H G G 6½s '43 ww	91	91	91
5 H Gulf G 6s A '43	91½	91½	91½
4 Hygrade Fd 6s A '49	71½	70½	71½
5 Ill Pow & L 5½s B '54	101	101	101
10 Ind P&L 5s A '57	99½	99½	99½
6 Insull Ut In 6s B '40	108½	108	108½
3 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	84	84	84
5 Inter Pow 6s '52	89	89	89
1 Inters Pow 5s '57	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
6 Lehigh P S 6s A 2026	105½	105⅛	105⅛
3 Lone Star Gas 5s'42	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
11 Manitoba P 5½sA'51	100	100	100
87 Memphis N Gas 6s'43	116	112½	115½
6 Mo Pac 5s H 80	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1 Montrl LH&P 5sA'51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Morris & Co 7½s'30	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 N Eng Gas&El 5s'48	93	93	93
10 N Y Pow & Lt 4½s'67	106	106	106
62 Niagara Shrs 5½s'50	103½	103	103¼
3 Penn Oh Ed 6s'50xw	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Penn Oh Ed 5½sB'59	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Peop Lt&Pow 5s'79 ww	85	85	85
10 Phila El 5½s'72	106⅛	106	106
15 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	102⅛	102	102
3 Roch Cent Pw 5s'53	77	77	77
2 St L Gas & Coke 6s'47	76	76	76
5 San Ant Pb Ser 5sB'58	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10 Shawg W & P 5s C '70	101¼	101	101¼
5 Shawsheen 7s'31	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Snider Pac k6s'32	71½	71½	71½
10 S E P & L 6sA2025xw	106	105⅜	105⅜
15 So Nat Gas 6s'44	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛
1 South Lt & Pow 5sA'	96	96	96
1 Sou'west G&E 5sA'5	95	95	95
6 Standard P&Lt 6s'5	100	100	100
20 Tex Gas Util 6s'45	104½	103½	104
10 Tex P&Lt 5s'56	99	99	99
2 Tri Util 's 79	91	91	91
1 Ulen & Co 6s 44	91¼	91¼	91¼
30 Van Sweringen 6s '35	100	100	100
20 Virg Ry 4½s B '62	98	97¾	98
3 Wabash RR 5s D 80	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
11 Wash Wat Pwr 5s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
44 Western Union 5s 60	103½	103⅜	103½
FOREIGN BONDS			
2 Cent Bk Ger 6s B 51	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	88½	88½	88½
5 Com Privat Bk 5½s 37	89½	89½	89½
1 Cuban Tel 7½s A 41	108½	108½	108½
6 Cuba Rep 5½s 45	98	98	98
5 Danish Con 5½s 55	100	100	100
2 Europ Elec 6½s 65	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Finland R M Bk 6s 61	86¾	86¾	86¾
7 Gelsenkirchen 6s 34	95	94⅞	95
2 Ger Cons Mun 6s 47	88	88	88
3 Hamburg El 5½s '38	86	86	86
31 It Sup Pow 6sA'63xw	76½	76½	76¼
2 Parana Braz 7s'58	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
10 Prussia FS 6½s'51	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Prussia FS 6s '52	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
7 Ruhr Gas 6½sA'53	85	84¾	85
10 Russn 6½s ctf NC 19	5	4½	4⅛
6 Terni Elec 6½s '53	86	86	86
7 Sydney N S W 5½s'55	89⅞	89¾	89¾

†Actual sales. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

United Founders

We believe, in view of resources and earnings, the stock of this company is underpriced, and that a substantial appreciation should take place over a period of months. We recommend the immediate purchase of United Founders.

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STOCKS SINK TO NEW LOW LEVELS

Selling Movement Continues With Active Leaders in Sharp Decline

NEW YORK —The stock market was turned reactionary again today, with a sharp bear drive against the rails, many of which broke 4 to 14 points to new minimum levels for the year or longer, a few breaking through the low levels of last November.

The market opened with a moderate show of strength, under the influence of reductions in the Bank of England and Bank of France rates. Wall Street, however, was not generally inclined to look for an immediate cut in the New York Reserve Bank rate, and cheap money no longer inspires the bullishness that it did a few weeks ago.

A group of farm equipment, oil, food and amusement shares were strong during the first hour of trading, but later sold off.

Rails were bought in considerable volume early in the year, when publication of the Interstate Commerce Commission's consolidation plan focused attention upon the carrier stocks. Publication of the March operating income statements, however, has left this group of stocks friendless, and, although there has been little apprehension over dividend rates, bearish operations were successful in causing considerable liquidation. Selling was not particularly heavy, but with little prospect of an early upturn in these shares their sponsors failed to support them.

Utilities also ran into considerable selling pressure. Official denial of merger rumors regarding United Corporation and United Gas Improvement was a disappointment in some quarters.

Although some of the oils turned upward in the early trading, a cut in Pennsylvania crude, while apparently due to a local situation only, was unsettling.

Rails Decline Sharply

Rails losing 4 to 7 points included Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific and Colorado & Southern. Pere Marquette, the floating supply of which is now very small, tumbled 14 points to a new low. Such issues as New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Reading and Canadian Pacific lost 3 points or more. Southern Railway sold down close to 100, the lowest level since 1925.

U. S. Steel, Union Carbide, Underwood Elliott, Goodyear and Safeway Stores lost 3 to more than 4 points, the last named reaching new low ground.

J. I. Case sold up 7½ points, then more than lost its gain. Pierce Oil preferred was pushed up more than 4 points on rumors of a merger with Sinclair. [illegible] Corporation rose 2 points [illegible] for the year. Loew's [illegible] Foods were other issues [illegible] new high ground.

Credit [illegible] remained stationary, with call money renewing at 4 per cent. Time money was easier, however, and lower call loan rates are expected within a few days.

Further selling forced U. S. Steel below 180 in the final hour as investment rails and industrials continued to suffer from large scale liquidation.

J. I. Case converted an early rise of 7 points into a loss of 17. Worthington Pump fell more than 10, and losses of 5 to 7 points developed in New York Central, Norfolk & Western, Eastman Kodak, Houston Oil, Auburn Auto, Air Reduction, Consolidated Gas, Union Carbide, Vanadium Steel and Ingersoll Rand.

The close was weak. Sales approximated 4,600,000 shares.

Bond Prices Rise

Bond prices tended higher in the earlier trading today. There was greatly increased activity, with continued improvement in the rails leading the upward movement.

Call money continued to hold at 4 per cent. Time accommodations were easier.

The Government reported that the volume of foreign loans in the American market in the first quarter was 20 per cent ahead of the like period in 1929. This was a direct result of the easing of money market conditions, which had been anticipated following the stock market break last October. Of the $338,000,000 obtained during the quarter, Europe obtained $57,000,000, a considerable increase over 1929, largely as a result of Germany's re-entrance as a long-term borrower.

Decline in the total of bond redemptions continued in April, and is attributed in part to the scarcity of high interest paying bonds outstanding. An increase is expected with money rates at their present low point.

The whole market generally presented a firm tone, with the exception of foreign issues, which were irregular.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s led the convertible group with an advance of more than a point. There was a smaller demand for American Telephone 4½s, which, with General Theaters 6s, Warner Pictures 6s and International Telephone 4½s, held steady.

A good demand for the rails brought our numerous fractional gains. An exception to the general trend was the Southern Railway General 4s, which sold off more than two points, coincident with the heaviness of the stock.

In contrast with yesterday's dull market, United States Governments were strong, and made fractional advances. Liberty 4th 4½s and Treasury 4s were the most popular issues.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	1.01¾	1.02⅞	1.00¾	1.01½
July	1.05¼	1.05⅞	1.02¾	1.04¼
September	1.08⅝	1.09⅜	1.06¾	1.07⅞

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	.80¼	.81¾	.79¼	.79⅞
July	.83⅛	.83⅝	.81⅛	.81¾
September	.85	.85¼	.82¾	.83⅜

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	.40½	.41	.40½	.40⅝
July	.41⅛	.41⅜	.40½	.40⅝
September	.41½	.41⅝	.40¼	.40¾

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	10.12	10.20	10.12	10.20
July	10.40	10.42	10.40	10.40
September	10.57	10.65	10.57	10.62

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.95¼	.93¼	.94¼	.94¾
July	.93	.95½	.96⅛	.97⅛
Oct.	1.00⅞	.98	.99⅞	1.00⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.06⅝	1.05	1.06¼	1.05¼
July	1.09½	1.07¾	1.09¼	1.08
Oct.	1.13	1.11	1.12	1.12⅛

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 Range High	1930 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last May 1	Last Apr.30
66	45	..	Ab & Straus	100	57	57	57	..
37⅜	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1700	32½	31¾	31¾	32¼
32	23	2	Adams Mill	2000	29¾	29½	29½	29¾
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	3500	20¾	18¾	19¾	19⅝
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	800	37½	34	37½	34¾
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	200	1	⅞	⅞	1
150⅜	118	3¶	Air Reduc	21300	144	138⅞	141	144⅝
36	21	2½¶	Airway El	4600	34	33	33	34⅞
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	400	2	2	2	2
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	500	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
15½	8¼	..	Albany PWP	100	10½	10½	10½	..
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	7000	29½	27	27⅜	29⅝
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	300	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	101⅛
343	255¾	6§	Allied Chem	20400	327	321	321	325
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123¼	123¼	123¼	123
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	6800	64¾	62⅛	63¼	63¾
42¼	28⅛	3	AL Port Cem	100	31½	31½	31½	32
29¾	18	2	Amerada	1400	28½	27⅛	27½	28¼
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	700	31	30⅛	31	30
97⅜	77	2§¶	Am Bk Note	100	89	89	89	89⅛
12	7	..	Am Beet S	500	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8½
55½	36	..	Am Bosch	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
54⅝	46⅜	2.40	Am Brake	200	47	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	3200	19⅞	18⅝	18⅞	19¼
80	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	74¼	74¼	74¼	75
156½	117¼	4	Am Can	24200	146⅝	141¼	141¼	146
145½	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	145¼	145¼	145¼	..
82½	53	6	Am Car&F	6000	55	54½	54½	55¼
116	105	7	Am Car pf	200	105	105	105	105
69⅞	63	3	Am Chain	400	63	61¾	63	63
99	99	7	Am Chain pf	100	99	99	99	..
51¼	36⅝	2	Am Chicle	400	46	45⅛	45⅛	46
33	19	1.60	Am Com Alc	400	20½	20	20	21½
30⅞	23⅝	2	Am En Till	100	26	26	26	26
59½	35	..	Am European	400	54	53	53	54
101¾	82⅝	..	Am & FPw	20900	92⅝	89⅛	89⅛	91⅝
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	99½	99	99	..
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	500	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	25¼
41⅞	35⅛	3¶	Am Ice	300	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
55⅜	35⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	3000	48	46⅜	46¾	47½
105	70⅛	8	Am oco	1200	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	70½
51½	41	3	Am Metals	500	41½	41⅛	41⅛	42
2⅞	½	..	Am Piano	1300	1¼	1	1	1⅛
119⅜	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	13000	113¼	107⅛	107⅛	112⅛
85	75	2	Am P&L pf A	100	83½	83	83	..
88⅜	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
39¾	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	17000	34⅞	33½	33¾	34
100⅞	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	14200	81	75½	76⅛	83
67⅜	59	5	Am Saf Raz	4800	67	65⅝	65⅝	66⅞
2½	1⅛	..	Am Ship	200	2	2	2	2
79½	68⅛	4	Am Smelt	19000	69	68	69	68½
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	400	140¼	139¾	139¾	140¼
22½	14	..	Am Solvents	400	45½	45	45	15⅞
52¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	45	45	45	45
55½	46½	2¶	Am Stores	800	51	51	51	50⅛
69⅞	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	1200	62¾	62	62	62⅛
110	104	7	Am Sugar pf	200	109½	109½	109½	109⅛
214¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	29700	251¾	247½	148⅝	252
22⅝	20¾	..	Ab T&T rts	89000	21½	21	21⅛	21½
141¾	125	8	Am Type	200	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
114⅞	106	7	Am Type pf	10	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113
124⅞	88½	1¶	Am Wat W	10100	117	112⅛	113½	116
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	1200	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13½
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	36	35⅝	36	35¼
8½	6	..	Am Writ ct	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	1400	10⅝	10	10	11⅛
73⅞	56	6	Am Zinc pf	400	68	64½	67	69
53¼	39¼	3	Anac Wire	100	38	38	38	39¼
81½	58	7	Anaconda	47000	60¾	59	59⅛	60
51¾	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	49⅞	47¾	47¾	49½
37¼	26⅛	3	Andes Cop	400	27¼	27⅛	27¼	26⅝
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	300	24	23⅝	23⅝	23½
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	200	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
64	57½	7	Arm Ill pf	100	58¼	58¼	58¼	58½
46⅛	36⅛	4	Asso Apparel	10100	37	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	200	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	44½
242½	218⅜	10	Atchison	10300	225¼	217⅜	219⅜	223⅜
106½	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	105½	105½	105½	105¼
175½	166	10	Atl Coast L	1400	168	162¼	163½	169
165¼	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	200	62¾	62¾	62¾	..
51⅜	36¼	1¶	Atl Refin	17100	45½	43½	43½	45
106	81½	4¶	Atlas Pwd	7400	91	89	91	89⅛
36	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	2300	35½	35⅛	35⅛	34¾
263¾	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	3900	232	225	225¾	230
6⅛	3½	5¾	Austin N	600	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
58⅝	37	3	Auto Strop A	4000	57¾	55⅝	55⅝	58
4⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	2300	9	8⅝	8½	8¾
			—B—					
38	27	1¾	Baldwin	7000	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	28⅛
122⅜	111½	7	Balt & O	9200	114¾	111½	111½	113⅛
83	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	81	81	81	81¼
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	20	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	109½
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	600	78	76	76	78
34	20½	2¶	Barnsdall A	700	30⅜	28⅝	28⅞	30
20⅝	13	..	Beacon Oil	200	19½	19½	19½	20
92	67½	4	Beatrice	200	90	88⅞	88⅞	89
6⅜	4⅜	..	Belding H	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
57⅝	32⅞	2	Bendix	700	44⅞	43⅛	43⅛	44
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	1200	52⅛	49½	..	51⅛
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	17000	100	97	97⅞	99⅛
134	122¼	7	Betch Steel pf	1200	130¾	129¾	129¼	131
41½	38	..	Bl-Knox	300	33⅞	33½	..	39
69	47⅞	3¶	Bohn Alum	1100	54½	53½	53½	53
84⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	1500	82	79⅛	80¼	81¼
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	1200	41	39¼	39¼	41
112	97	4	Boston & Me	100	97	97	97	..
22⅞	13½	..	Briggs	1400	21⅜	20	20⅛	20¾
35½	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	100	31½	31½	31½	..
41	24½	..	Brit Steel 1pf	20	34½	34½	34½	..
21⅞	13	..	Brockway	100	19	19	19	18¼
78⅜	63	4	Bkyn Man T	1060	70¾	68½	69⅛	71⅞
95½	84⅝	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	91	91	91	91
178¼	131	5	Bkyn Un G	1400	163⅞	158½	158¾	162
30⅝	13⅞	3	Bruns Balke	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
33⅝	14½	..	Bruns Term	1300	28⅞	27	27	27⅞
31⅞	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	1100	26½	26⅛	26⅛	27
16⅝	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1100	13	12	12½	12⅞
14⅞	9⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1100	12⅞	12½	12½	13
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	1500	60	56	56	59⅜
43	26⅞	3	Bulova Watch	1600	37	35	36	37
35	22½	..	Burns Br B	1100	22	21⅝	21⅝	22
51⅞	40⅛	.80¶	Burroughs	1700	44⅜	41¾	42	43⅛
118	109⅛	7	Bush Blg pf	20	115	115	115	..
5¼	3⅛	2	Butte & Sup	1100	3	2¾	2¾	..
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	100	25	25	25	..
112⅜	80⅛	..	Byers	4000	106⅞	101⅝	101⅝	105⅛
			—C—					
77½	65⅝	4	Calif Pack	1300	72	71½	71½	72
30	19	2	Campbell	1100	24½	24¼	24¼	24⅛
89⅞	64½	6	Calu & Ariz	1100	65	64½	65	64½
33⅛	18⅞	4½	Calu & Hecla	1300	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
75⅜	61¾	5	Canada Dry	1200	64⅞	63¼	63⅜	64¾
226¾	187⅝	10	Can Pac	1100	202	198¼	198¼	201
28¾	18⅞	..	Capital Adm	100	24	24	24	..
41	31	3	Capital A pf	200	40	39⅞	40	..
362¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	13500	352¼	325	325	345
132	115	7	Case Th2pf	20	128⅛	128	128	128
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1400	78½	76¼	76¼	77⅛
63	35½	3	Celotex	1100	43¼	43	43	42⅝
65⅞	53	6	Cerro de P	1600	54	53	53⅝	54½
15⅞	9⅛	..	Cert-Teed	1400	11¼	11	11	10¾
45⅛	25	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	30	30	30	35
67⅜	36	4.20	Checker Cab	4600	48⅜	46⅛	47½	48
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	1300	71½	69	69	70⅛
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio	2000	216¼	210⅜	210⅜	215
10⅝	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	1200	7½	7¼	7¼	8
53½	36	..	Chi & E I pf	500	43	43	43	44
17¾	12⅝	..	Chi Gt West	1000	14½	13½	14	15¼
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	1000	44⅜	43¼	43¼	45⅝
26⅞	21½	..	Chi M&SP	1200	21½	21	21⅝	21⅞
45½	36⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf	1800	36¼	34¼	34⅞	35¾
37	22½	..	Chi Preu	1100	25⅝	24	24⅝	24¼
55⅞	50¾	3½	Chi Pneu pf	1100	50¾	50¼	50¾	51⅛
125⅛	109	7	Chi RI	1400	113	109	109	112½
2⅛	1⅞	..	Chi R I rts	1200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	3400	66¾	64⅝	64⅝	65¾
43	33¼	3	Chrysler	4600	36	35⅛	35¼	36
49	40⅛	3.60§	City Ice	1300	44	41½	44	41½
13¼	7⅜	1	City Stores	2600	12¼	11¼	11½	11½
20⅝	13	..	Colon Sea Oil	200	19½	19	19	19
187⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	100	177	177	177	176⅝
63⅝	59⅛	2½	Col Palm	400	64½	63	64⅛	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	100	28	27½	27½	27
100	97	..	Col Palm pf	100	99	99	99	..
77	36½	2	Colo F & I	1600	63⅞	62	62	64¾
95	83	3	Colo South	200	86	85	85	..
77½	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	10	76	76	76	..
87	80⅛	2§	Colum Gas	11600	82¾	80	80	82½
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	108½
199	156	5¶	Col Carbon	5400	165	156	156	162
37	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	14000	34	32½	32¾	33⅞
40¾	23⅝	2	Com Cred	1100	33⅞	32¾	32¾	34⅛
95	76¼	6	Com Cr 1pf	10	92	92	92	92
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	400	42	41⅝	41⅝	42
55	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	400	45¼	45	45	45
38	27¼	1	Com Sol	2700	32¾	30⅝	31⅜	32¼
20¼	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	7800	18¾	18⅛	18¼	18½
103⅜	99	..	Comwlth pf	1100	103⅛	103	103	102⅞
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	4200	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	2100	24½	23⅝	23⅝	24½
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	1100	24¾	23½	23½	24
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	14300	132⅜	127	127¼	132
103	99½	5	Con Gas pf	1400	102¾	102½	102¾	102¼
2	1	..	Con Textile	1800	1½	1¼	1⅜	1¼
22½	12	1.20	Container A	100	17	17	17	16⅞
8½	4¼	..	Container B		6½	6½	6½	6½
52½	27⅝	4	Cont Bak A	1500	33¼	32	32	31¾
7	4¾	..	Cont Bak B	1900	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
94⅞	78½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	82¾	82½	82¾	84
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	2600	67⅞	65⅝	65⅝	67⅝
37⅜	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	1500	32⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31¾
77⅜	59	2	Cont Ins	1100	68¾	66⅛	66⅛	68⅛
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	1900	6	5⅞	6	6
30½	19½	..	Cont Oil	1400	29	28	28	28¾
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	1800	33⅞	32⅜	32½	33¾
111⅝	87½	3¶	Corn Prod	2200	105⅝	101⅞	102⅛	105⅛
33	24¼	2§	Coty	1500	29½	29⅛	29¼	29½
35⅜	25½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	1300	33	32¾	32¾	32¾
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	18	18	18	18
59⅝	43	..	Crown Cork	700	49¾	47	47	48
18½	16	1	Crown Zell	200	16	15⅞	15⅞	..
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	2500	15⅛	15	15	15½
70	61	6	Cuba Ry pf	80	66	66	66	..
9	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	100	7	7	7	..
65⅞	50	..	Cupb Am S pf	50	50	50	50	50
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	400	119	118½	119	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	9000	13¼	12½	12⅞	12¼
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1700	17⅝	16¾	16¾	17¼
120	111	7	Cushman 7%	10	120	120	120	..
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	400	79	75	75	78½
			—D—					
43⅝	28⅝	..	Davison	700	36⅞	35⅜	35¾	36⅞
127½	117	7	Deere pf	20	124	124	124	124
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	400	173⅛	170¼	170¾	..
153	123¾	6¶	Del Lac&W	1500	129¼	123¾	123¾	128¼
80	68	..	Denv RG pf	300	68¼	68	68	..
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	500	242½	242	242	242
42¾	30⅞	2.40¶	Devoe & R A	800	41¾	40	41¼	40¼
237	139	8	Diamond M	800	225	215	215¼	219⅜
9⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	400	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	500	25⅜	25	25	25⅜
3	2½	..	Du So Sh pf	200	2½	2½	2½	..
145¼	112⅛	4¶	Dupont	4500	133¼	129½	130½	133¼
120½	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
			—E—					
255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	9500	251	241¾	242½	249
37¼	27½	3	Eaton Axle	200	29½	27½	28¾	29¼
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	6900	95	92½	94	94
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	95000	97	91½	91⅝	95
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛	..
66	39¼	1¶	Eng P S	700	62	61¼	61¼	61
107	94⅝	5	Eng P S 5pf	600	102½	102½	102½	102½
104⅞	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf ww	600	102¼	101	101	100¼
47	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	1100	47	46½	47	47
63⅝	47¾	..	Erie	200	51⅞	47¾	48	51½
67⅞	61⅜	4	Erie 1pf	100	63⅞	62	62	..
43⅝	22	4	Eureka Vac	5000	25⅜	22⅜	24	33
30¾	17⅛	2½¶	Evans Auto L	300	18	17¼	17¼	17⅛
			—F—					
48½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	1200	47⅞	46	46	47¾
109½	102	7	Fairb M pf	30	109	109	109	..
27¼	15	2½	Fash on Pk	100	16½	16½	16½	..
80	50	7	Fash Pk pf	20	54½	53½	53½	..
38	29	..	Feed Dept St	200	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½
12¼	7¾	.80	Fed Mot T	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
43	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	39¾	39½	39¼	39⅝
89¾	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	1400	81	77½	78	79½
97⅛	92	6½	Filene pf	10	96½	96½	96½	..
33⅛	23¼	1.60	Firestone	500	24¼	23¼	23⅜	24⅛
87⅞	79¾	6	Firestone pf	100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅛	81⅞
61⅜	50⅜	26	First Nat St	200	55½	55	55	55½
5½	3	..	Fisk Rubber	1500	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
21	13	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	370	14½	13½	13½	14½
50⅞	37	3	Follansbee B	200	41	40	40	41
99	60½	2	Foster & Wh	11000	99	94¼	94½	99
50	42⅝	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	45	44¼	44	44
28¾	15⅛	..	Foundation	700	23½	21¼	23½	22
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	60000	55¾	51⅝	51⅝	53¼
55½	38⅛	4¶	Freeport Tx	1000	50¾	49½	50¼	50½
			—G—					
7¾	3½	..	Gardner M	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
16½	12	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	14⅞	14½	14½	15
111⅞	99⅜	4§	Gen Am Tk	1400	108¾	106⅝	107½	107⅝
71⅛	49⅛	4	Gen Asphalt	1500	61⅞	58½	58½	60⅝
38½	25½	2	Gen Bronze	2000	34½	32½	32½	33¾
34½	24	..	Gen Cable	500	24½	24	24	24½
74¾	57	4	Gen Cable A	1700	60	57	57⅝	60¼
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	6000	88	84⅝	84⅞	86⅝
11⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
61¾	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	4000	61¼	58⅞	59½	60½
106½	94¾	6	Gen G&E cv pf	400	98	95	95	95½
18⅜	13¾	..	Gen G&E A	5500	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16
111	104	7	Gen G&E 7%	30	107	106⅞	107	107
59⅝	46	3¶	Gen Mills	300	50	48⅞	48⅞	50
95	90	6	Gen Mills pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
44⅜	39½	2.62a	Gen Ital Ed	400	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	41¼
54¼	37½	3¶	Gen Motors	4000	47⅜	46½	46¾	46⅞
111	104½	6	Gen Mot 6 deb	100	110	110	110	..
126½	117½	7	Gen Mot 7%	400	126½	126¼	126⅜	126½
52⅞	32⅝	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1300	48	45½	45½	48
21¾	15	2	Gen O Ad	200	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15¼
19⅜	15¼	..	Gen Realty & U	900	16	15¼	15½	15¾
106⅞	86⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	4000	92	88	90	80¼
90	67	4¶	Gen Refrac	....	86¼	82¾	82¾	85¾
51¼	39¾	..	Gen Theater E	94000	48¾	48⅜	48⅜	48¾
106⅛	80⅛	5¶	Gillette	5200	87⅝	84⅝	85	86⅞
20⅞	11½	..	Gimbel Br	200	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17¾
82½	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	100	79	79	79	..
38	27⅛	2¶§	Glidden	700	30	28	29	29⅞
105⅛	98½	7	Glidden ppf	170	102	101½	102	101
19	13	..	Gobel (Adolf)	12700	17¼	16⅜	16½	16¾
47⅞	37¾	2½	Gold Dust	13000	46⅝	44½	44½	45⅞
58½	38⅝	4	Goodrich	600	42	39½	39¾	40
104½	95⅝	7	Goodrich pf	200	97	97	97	..
96⅞	62	5	Goodyear	10700	82	77	79	81
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	700	102	101¾	101¾	102
28⅞	18	2½	Gotham Hos	1600	20½	19½	19⅞	20⅛
15⅝	7½	..	Gould Cp A	600	13⅞	13	13	14
13⅜	9⅛	..	Graham-P	400	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
10¾	8⅝	..	Graham-P ctf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
59⅞	32	8	Granby	2600	34	32	32	33⅝
52	32¼	..	Grand Silver	900	43¼	42	42	43¼
20⅝	13⅝	..	Grand Union	1500	17¾	17	17	17
43½	37	3	Grand Un pf	500	41⅛	41	41	41
50⅜	37	4	Granite City	100	45½	45½	45½	45½
43	32⅝	1	Grant (WT)	2700	36	35⅜	35⅞	36
102	..	5	Grt Nor pf	1700	90¾	89½	89¾	90¾
99¼	85	5	Grt Nor pf ct	1200	87	85	85	85
25⅜	19⅞	3.25	Grt Nor Ore	1400	21⅛	20¾	20¾	20¾
34½	28	2.80	Grt W Sug	700	31⅛	30½	30½	30½
27¾	12½	2	Grisby Gru	13200	25½	24	24¼	25⅛
46½	32	..	Gulf Mobile	600	35	32	32	..
98¼	94	6	Gulf Mo pf	200	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	98
			—H—					
30	26	1½	Hack Wt	50	28	28	28	28½
29	28	1¾	Hack Wt pf	10	28½	28½	28½	..
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	400	21¾	20½	20⅞	21⅞
31¾	24	1¶	Hall Print	1000	27⅝	26¼	26¼	27⅞
98	85	7	Hanna pf n	50	95	95	95	95
72¼	55	2	Harbison	1300	68⅞	64¾	64¾	67¾
20	13¾	1.20	Hartman B	100	16	16	16	16½
17¾	6¼	8a	Hayes Body	2300	14¼	13	13	14
118¾	117	7	Herc P pf	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	..
107⅝	70	5	Hershey Ch	2500	104¼	101¼	101¼	102⅝
106⅞	83½	5	Hershey pf	200	103¼	103	103	104
12⅝	6⅛	..	Hollander	600	10	9½	9½	10½
80	75	6¶	Homestake	100	76	76	76	..
29	19	2	Houdaille B	900	21⅛	20½	20¾	21
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	8500	110	102⅛	105	109
55⅜	49	3¶	Household F pf	400	54¾	54⅝	54⅝	54⅞
41⅞	30⅛	4¶	Howe Sound	200	30½	30⅛	30½	30⅛
53⅜	46⅜	3½	Hud Man	400	50¾	49½	50	50
62⅞	44⅛	5	Hudson Mot	1400	46	45⅜	45⅜	45¾
26⅜	19⅜	2¶	Hupp Motors	2900	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	20
			—I—					
136¾	127½	7	Ill Central	400	132	130	130	132½
32	20¼	2	Ind Oil & G	1000	27⅝	26½	26½	27⅝
17	5	..	Indian Mot	200	9¾	9¼	9½	9½
28⅜	17¾	..	Indian Refin	1100	21¾	20¾	20⅞	21⅝
27¾	16	..	Indian Ref ct	300	20¼	19½	19¾	20⅛
239	154¼	4¶	Ingersoll R	1000	221½	214	214	221
98	70⅝	3½	Inland Steel	100	89½	89½	89½	90
30⅞	17⅜	..	Inspiration	300	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
17⅞	13¼	.60	Insuran Sh	300	16½	16	16¼	16½
39½	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	7800	36¾	32⅝	34	35¼
7½	4¼	..	Intercon Rub	12000	5¾	5⅛	5¼	5¼
8⅞	4½	..	Int Agri	300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6¼
67¼	54½	7	Int Agri ppf	200	63	63	63	..
193	152½	6§	Int Bus	400	182½	181½	182¼	181¼
19¾	15½	..	Int Carriers	2300	16	14¾	14¾	16⅛
75⅜	55¾	4	Int Cement	1000	69	67½	67½	68½
14½	5	..	Int Combus	4000	11⅝	10⅛	10½	11½
115⅝	78⅝	2½	Int Harv	2000	111⅜	105½	106	109
144½	140½	7	Int Harv pf	200	143	143	143	143
54	31½	2b	Int Hyd El	3400	50¼	48	48	49½
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	3500	89	85	85½	86
33	25	..	Int M Mar	100	28	28	28	27¼
44⅝	31⅜	1	Int Nickel	22100	35⅛	33⅞	34⅛	34¾
86	79¼	7	Int Paper 7%	200	83⅝	83	83	..
31⅛	26	2.40	Int P & P A	200	28¾	28	28	28⅛
22¾	15¼	..	Int P & P B	400	19¾	19¼	19¾	20¾
18	12⅛	..	Int P & P C	200	15¼	15¼	14⅛	15¾
86	80	7	Int P & P pf	200	81⅞	80½	80½	..
88¾	69	6	Int Salt	630	100	89	97	88⅛
62	57	3	Int Shoe	100	57½	57½	57½	..
[illegible]	105	7	Int Silver pf	10	106	106	106	105¼
77¾	62⅜	2	Int Tel & T	7900	75⅜	71½	71½	75
28⅞	24	1	Interlake	100	25	25	25	25⅛
40	26½	2	Inter Dep St	300	29½	29½	29½	30
76	71	7	Inter D St pf	100	76	76	76	..
29	19	2	Inv Equ	300	22½	22	22	23
43	38½	4	Island Cr	100	33½	38½	38½	38½
			—J—					
66½	43	3¶	Jewel Tea	3100	65	59	59	65¾
148⅜	106⅞	3	Johns Man	7100	110	107⅝	109	110⅛
123½	118½	7	Jones & L pf	1000	122¾	122½	122¾	122
5½	2	..	Jordan Mot	700	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
			—K—					
115	108	6	KC P&Lt B	20	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	..
85⅜	76	5	Kan City So	1000	76½	75	75	76
41½	30¾	2	Kayser	1200	31	30⅜	30¾	31¼
20½	18	1½	Kaufman D St	100	19½	19½	19½	18¾
6⅛	3¼	..	Kelly Spring	200	5	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
38⅞	22⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	200	33¾	32¾	33	33½
26⅝	7½	..	Kelvinator	1100	25	23⅝	23¾	24⅝
62¾	44½	5	Kennecott	2800	45⅞	44¼	44⅞	45¼
59	49	2½§	Kimberly	1200	58⅝	56	56	56
39⅞	20	1	Kinney	300	39⅞	39½	39½	39⅞
8½	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	600	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅝
53¾	38⅛	1½	Kraft Cheese	2400	52	51½	51⅝	51⅜
103½	98	6.50	Kratt Ch pf	300	109½	109⅜	109½	109⅜
36¾	30⅝	1.60	Kresge	1400	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31⅜
35⅜	23¾	1.34	Kreuger Toll	26200	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞	33½
48⅛	30⅛	1§	Kroger	7700	33½	31⅝	32⅜	33⅝
			—L—					
11	6¼	..	Lee Rubber	300	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
17½	12	..	Leh V Coal	1000	13	12½	13	12¾
84⅞	70¼	3½¶	Leh Val RR	100	74	74	74	..
97¼	88¾	..	Lehmann	200	90½	88½	88½	90
31½	19¼	1	Libbey Ow	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅛
49¼	35	..	Lima Loco	200	37	36⅞	37	36⅛
45⅜	39	2.60	Link Belt	200	41	41	41	42
81⅞	52¾	4¶	Liquid Car	400	70½	67	68	70
91½	42⅛	3	Loews Inc	40100	93½	90	91½	90⅛
108¾	85⅝	6½	Loews pf ww	1100	110	108¼	108⅞	..
93¼	84	6½	Loews pf xw	200	92¼	92	92	91⅞
6⅜	3½	..	Loft Inc	6400	6	5½	5½	5⅝
70¼	50½	2.60	Loose-Wiles	1000	64⅞	62	62	64½
51¼	38¼	1¾	Lou G&E A	1000	48	45⅞	46⅛	47
138½	128	7	Louis & N	800	134	128	128	135½
44⅞	32⅝	2	Ludlum Stl	1000	34	33⅝	34	33⅞
1	⅞	..	Ludlum rts	700	⅝	½	½	..
			—M—					
44	35	2	McGraw Hill	100	41½	41½	41½	..
86¾	61	4	McKeesport	4900	84	81⅛	81⅜	83⅛
20¼	14½	1a	McLellan	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
88½	70	6	Mack Trucks	1300	76⅞	75	75⅛	76⅝
159¼	132	2¶	Macy	200	137	135½	135½	137¾
14⅛	11¼	1½	Madison Sq	1000	11⅞	11½	11½	11¼
52½	33⅜	5	Magma Cop	200	33⅞	33⅜	33½	34
12¾	8	..	Mallinson	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
50	18⅛	..	Manati pf	10	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20
55	25⅞	..	Man El Sup	1200	55⅛	53	53⅛	55
40½	30¼	2½	Man Elv mg	1700	34⅞	33	32	34½
10⅜	5⅛	..	Maracaibo	200	9	8⅛	9	..
80⅞	20⅜	2	Marmon	1000	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	23¼
5⅝	3	..	Mart-Parry	100	4	4	4	..
51⅜	37½	2	Math Alkali	1000	47	46¼	46¼	45¼
23	16⅛	1½¶	Maytag	1000	18½	17⅝	18	19
61⅜	49	2§	May Dept S	500	54½	54⅛	54⅛	54½
40½	29¼	3	Maytag pf ww	500	35½	35½	35½	35¼
42	26½	2	Melville Sh	1000	40¼	40	40¼	39½
26½	22½	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	300	26	26	26	..
37	16⅛	..	Mex Seabd	1000	34⅞	38⅛	33⅛	34¼
337	22	4	Miami Cop	1000	20½	19½	19¾	21
74⅞	25¾	2½	Mich Steel	..	65	64	64⅞	..
35	23½	2	Mid Cont	1500	32	31⅞	31⅞	32⅛
53	37	8	Midlands	1500	38	37	37	37⅛
110	90	8§	Midland pf	500	99	97	99	..
28⅞	12⅛	..	Min Moline	1000	26⅝	23½	23½	25
66⅝	46⅞	..	Mo K&T	2000	57	53¼	53½	56
88½	57	..	Mo Pac	3000	86½	81¼	81¼	..
132	132	5	Mo Pac pf	1500	132	130½	130½	132⅛
40	23¾	3	Mohawk	100	33½	33½	33½	23¾
63⅜	40⅛	1¼	Monsanto Ch	3000	60	56⅛	60	59
49⅞	35¼	3	Mont Ward	2400	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜	41½
16½	3¼	..	Moon Mot	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
72	58¼	3.60	Morrell & S	1000	67	66½	67	66½
2	1¾	.49	Mother Lode	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11⅝	4⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	1200	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7½
34	26½	3	Motor Wheel	1500	27⅜	27¼	27¼	27¼
35⅛	18	3§	Murray Body	1500	20½	20	20½	20⅜
49½	35⅜	2	Myers Bros	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
			—N—					
58½	45⅝	6	Nash Mot	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	46
26¼	18⅜	1½	Nat Acme	1000	19½	19¾	19½	18¼
39⅜	11	..	Nat Air Tr	1000	29	27¾	27¾	28¼
20	9⅝	1¶	Nat Bellas H	1200	17	16½	16½	16½
91½	71	2.80	Nat Bisc	1000	87	84½	84½	86¼
83½	53	3¶	Nat Cash R	500	57¾	56¼	56¼	57
58⅛	45¼	2§	Nat Dairy	900	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	55¾
39½	29	..	Nat Distil	1000	39	33¾	33¾	33⅝
58¾	32	1	Nat Pw & Lt	2000	55	52	53½	53⅞
1¼	¾	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
124¾	102	5¶	Nat Supply	100	115	115	115	..
98⅜	70½	5	Nat Surety	500	91	90¾	91	..
54	43	1.60	Neisner Bros	100	53	53	53	..
32⅜	21	3	Nev Cons	1000	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	20
58	40	3	Newton Steel	100	50	50	50	50
102¾	107	8	NY Central	2500	176	169½	169½	173
144	130	6	NY C&StL	100	125	125	125	..
48	35	..	NY Dock	500	45½	45½	45½	..
120	98⅝	6	NY NH&H	500	113½	110½	110½	111⅝
17¼	13	..	NY Ont&W	100	13½	13½	13½	..
4⅛	1¾	..	NY Ry pf	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
265	226	8	Norf & West	1000	241	236	236	244
132⅛	93⅞	10a	No Am	1700	123½	119⅞	119⅞	123
104¾	100¾	6	No Am Sd pf	100	104	104	104	..
15⅜	84	..	No Am Av cts	3000	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
97	79	5	No Pac	1000	83	78	78⅞	83⅛
96½	82½	5	No Pac cts	500	80¼	80¼	80¼	81⅝
			—O—					
34⅞	13⅞	..	Oliver Farm	1000	31½	29½	29½	30
46⅛	31⅛	3	Oliver cv pf	100	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
8⅜	2¾	..	Omnibus	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5½
80⅜	70¼	6¶	Otis Elev	100	73	71	71	79½
38⅞	30½	2½	Otis Steel	500	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
			—P—					
107⅛	72	3	Pac Lighting	3000	103⅞	100⅛	100⅛	101¼
178	140	7	Pac Tel & T	100	147¾	147¾	147¾	147
23⅜	15⅜	1	Packard M	400	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18⅝
62½	50	..	Pan-Am B	1000	63½	62⅛	62⅛	63
11⅞	4⅛	..	Panhandle	500	11	10⅞	11	..
61	50	..	Panhandle pf	..	61	61	61	..
77¼	48⅝	4	Paramount	3000	71¾	69¾	70¼	70
4⅜	2½	.80	Park Utah	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
26⅛	15⅛	1½	Parmalee Tr	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
9	3¾	..	Pathe Exch	800	8	7¼	7¼	8
9⅝	5	..	Pathe Ex A	500	17⅝	16¼	16¼	17¾
32⅞	22	3.89	Patino M	1000	19	18½	18½	20
14	6⅛	..	Peerless Mot	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
55⅜	26⅛	1	Penick & F	1000	50⅜	47¾	48¼	48⅝
12	6⅛	..	Penn C&C	100	10	10	10	10
55½	30⅝	..	Penn Dix C	100	50	50	50	..
80	63	2.50	J C Penney	500	72⅛	70½	70½	71⅞
100⅝	93½	6	J C Penney pf	100	100½	100½	100½	..
56⅝	12⅛	4	Penn R R	1500	79¾	75⅞	75⅞	78⅞
164½	145	6§	Pere Marq	100	145	145	145	..
44⅝	36	3	Phelps Dodge	500	36¾	36	36½	..
24½	11¾	..	Phila Read	2500	24⅛	22⅜	29	22¾
44¾	29⅛	2§¶	PPhillips Pet	4300	44	42	42¼	44¼
2½	1	..	Pierce Oil	100	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
48⅛	20½	..	Pierce Oil pf	1300	52	48¼	49½	47¾
7⅛	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	400	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
37¾	32½	2¶	PPilsbury	100	33½	33½	33½	33¼
37¾	32½	2¶	Pillsbury	100	33½	33½	33½	33¼
50⅞	44⅛	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛
110	86	..	Pitts Coal pf	10	088	88	88	88
12⅞	17⅝	1.40¶	Pitts Scr & B	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22
22⅞	20⅛	..	Pittston	300	22¼	22	22	22⅜
34⅜	27½	2	Poore & Co B	100	28⅝	28	28	29½
54	45	2¶	Prairie O & G	100	48⅜	47¾	47¾	..
60	54⅛	3¶	Prairie P L	200	55⅞	54¾	54¾	54½
11⅝	7⅞	..	Press Steel	300	10½	10	10⅛	10⅝
76⅜	52⅝	2	Proctor & G	1000	75⅞	74⅜	74½	75
11⅞	6½	..	Prod & Ref	100	10	10	10	10
123¾	81¼	3.40	Pub Serv	3500	117¼	112¼	112⅞	116¼
78⅜	92¼	5	Pub Serv 5%	500	98½	98½	98½	..
112⅜	106½	6	*Pub Serv 6%	100	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	110⅞
89⅜	78⅛	4	Pullma	100	79½	77½	77½	79
27¼	21⅛	1.50	Pure Oil	100	25⅜	25	25	25¼
88⅞	72	4	Purity Bk	100	74½	72½	72½	74½
8½	2½	..	Punta Sug	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
			—R—					
69⅝	34⅜	..	Radio	3500	65⅞	62¼	62⅜	64¼
85	68	5	Radio pf B	100	82	81⅝	81⅝	82¾
50	19	..	Radio-Keith	38200	47½	44	45	47⅛
1¾	1⅛	..	Radio-Keith rts	4200	2½	1⅝	1⅝	..
75¾	70	4	RR Secur	20	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
58⅞	33	2.60	Raybestos	400	52¼	48⅛	49⅜	48⅜
141½	111½	4	Reading	100	113½	110⅛	110¼	113¼
64⅞	44¾	5	Real Silk H	200	57	55	55	55
5⅞	3¼	..	Reis & Co	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
46½	25⅝	1.60	Rem Rand	700	41¼	39½	39½	40½
14⅞	10⅝	.80¶	Reo Motors	100	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
79½	63	4	Repub Stel	900	66¾	63⅞	63⅞	64½
95¼	95	7	Repub Stl pf	700	95⅛	95	95	95
72	62¼	4	Revere A	100	62	62	62	62¼
104	100	7	Revere pf	90	100	100	100	..
34¾	30¼	2.40	Reynolds pf	500	32⅞	32	32⅞	32⅝
7½	4	..	Reynolds S	100	5	5	5	5
28¼	22¼	2	Richfield Oil	300	25¾	25	25	25⅜
25¾	16½	2§	Rio Grande O	600	23¼	22½	22½	23
48¾	37⅛	3.20	Rossia Ins	300	39⅜	37⅛	37⅛	38½
56½	49¼	3.21	Royal Dutch	300	55¼	53⅛	53¾	55
			—S—					
122⅜	90⅛	5	Safeway S	300	92½	88⅛	88⅛	93½
57¼	44	2¶	St. Joseph	100	44¾	43	43	44
118⅞	107⅝	8	StL & SF	300	115	111	112½	114
101	92	6	StL & SF pf	100	97⅝	97½	97½	98
70	59¼	..	StL SW	100	62½	62½	62½	62½
31¾	24½	2	Savage A	400	30¼	29	29	30
12½	9⅜	..	Seabd AL	100	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
28	22	..	Seabd AL pf	100	23	23	23	..
14¼	9¾	1.20	Seagrave	400	10½	10¼	10½	..
100⅝	81¼	4a	Sears Roe	400	87⅝	85¾	86	87½
23	9½	..	Sec Nat Inv	300	18	17½	17½	17
3½	2	..	Seneca Cop	300	2¼	2	2¼	2
13½	7⅞	..	Servel	2400	12	11½	11⅝	11⅞
32¾	22¼	2	Sharon	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
52	36¾	1¶	Shattuck	500	48½	46¾	46¾	48¼
25½	21	1.40	Shell Union	300	24¼	23⅝	23½	23⅞
106¼	100	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	105
35	8⅝	..	Shubert Th	3200	34⅞	32⅝	33⅛	33⅛
94⅞	43¾	3§	Simmons	200	45½	44⅞	45⅜	46
37	22⅞	1.60	Simms Pet	200	33¾	31	31½	33¼
32	21⅝	2¶	Sinclair	1400	30	28⅝	28⅝	29⅝
42	28⅞	2	Skelly Oil	300	38⅞	27	37	39
8	5½	..	Snider	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼
36¾	23⅝	..	Snider pf	300	34⅛	33¼	33¾	33¾
72	56⅛	2	So Calif Ed	300	68¾	66⅝	66⅝	68¾
127	119⅛	6	So Pacific	300	121¾	116	117½	120¾
30¾	24⅝	2¶	So PR Sug	700	27	25½	25½	27
122	117	8	So PR Sug pf	10	119	119	119	..
136¾	105	8	So Railway	600	106⅞	101⅛	102½	105
101	90	5	So Ry pf	100	98½	97½	98½	98½
45	33	2	Spalding	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40
191	92	6	Spang Ch pf	20	96	96	96	95
30½	13⅛	1	Sparks With	100	26⅛	25¼	25¼	25⅞
25	20⅞	1.60	Spen Kellogg	100	23	23	23	22½
36½	21½	..	Spicer Co	100	24⅛	24	24	24½
52	35½	3	Spiegel May	100	38½	38½	38½	..
29¼	22⅜	1.50	Sta Brands	2200	25⅛	24¼	24⅜	24⅞
129¼	109¾	3.50	Sta Gas	800	122½	119¼	120¼	120¾
66½	64	4	Sta Gas pf	100	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	65⅝
15½	10	6a	Sta Inv	300	12	12	12	12¾
48	37¼	2	Sta Oil Kan	200	47¾	45⅞	45⅞	47½
75	55½	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	3400	74⅜	71⅝	72¼	74⅛
102	98	..	Sta Oil Ex pf	300	101½	101⅛	101¼	100⅞
84⅞	58	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	10000	84	80½	80⅞	84⅛
40⅝	31¼	1.60	Sta Oil NY	2500	40	38¼	38⅜	39¾
3	1¾	..	Sta Pl Glass	100	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
73½	25	..	Stanley	200	72	72	72	..
17¾	33	2¶	Starret Co	1300	47½	45¾	46	45⅞
20½	10⅛	..	Sterling	100	17¾	17⅝	17¾	18
14¾	12	1.20	Sterling pf	500	14	14	14	14
48	36⅝	3	Ster cv pf	100	44	44	44	44⅞
47	25⅜	1.00	St-Warner	700	30½	29¼	29⅝	29½
113⅝	77	2	Stone & Web	1200	106¾	103	104	106⅛
47⅛	35⅛	4.00	Studebaker	2800	39	37⅝	38	35⅝
1⅜	⅜	..	Sub Boat	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
70	53	1§	Sun Oil	100	66	66	66	66
105⅛	102½	6	Sun Oil pf	10	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8⅝	5¼	..	Super Oil	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
29⅜	20	..	Super Steel	100	22	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
7	2¾	..	Symington	400	5⅞	5½	5½	..
17⅜	8½	..	Symington A	200	15	14½	14½	15
			—T—					
26¼	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	100	21½	21½	21½	..
17	13	1	Tenn Cop	400	14⅛	14	14	14¼
60½	50⅞	3	Tex Corp	5700	60½	58	58	58¼
67⅜	54⅞	4	Tex Gulf S	300	61	59¼	60⅜	60⅞
145	117	5	Tex & Pac	200	139	138	138	..
14½	8⅞	10a	Tex & Pac Coal	400	12¼	11¾	11¾	12⅛
32⅜	13⅝	..	Tex & P LT	5600	30¼	28	28¼	29⅜
36⅜	19	1.60	Thatcher	200	26⅝	25⅜	25½	26¾
15½	9	..	Third Ave	400	14	12⅞	14	..
46¾	40	2	Third Nlt Inv	300	41	40½	41	..
18¾	11	..	Thom Star	100	15	15	15	15
29⅜	33½	2.40	Thomp Prod	500	38⅝	36	36⅜	38⅜
94⅞	86⅛	5	Tidewater pf	100	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	..
17¾	10¾	.60	Tidewat As	300	17¼	16½	16½	17
89¾	78	6	Tidewat A pf	200	87½	87	87	87½
89¼	70⅜	3	Timken	3800	82¾	79¾	80⅜	83¼
24	16¼	..	Trans Oil	9600	22⅞	21¾	22	22½
28⅜	16	1	Trans & W	100	20	20	20	20¾
20¼	16	..	Tri-Cont Corp	500	17⅜	16¾	17	16⅝
41¾	30⅝	2.50	Trico	200	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	39⅛
93	89¼	6	Tri Cont pf	200	93	92½	93	92¾
22	14	1.60	Truax Coal	300	18	18	18	18
37½	33	1.20§	Truscon S	200	33½	33¼	33¼	..
			—U—					
138	97¼	5	Underwood	200	115	110	110	115
16⅜	10	..	Un Bag & P	100	14	14	14	14⅝
106⅜	96	2.60	Un Carbide	88100	90¾	84⅝	85	89⅞
50	41⅛	2§	Un Oil Cal	100	47	46½	46½	47¼
242¾	215	10	Un Pacific	200	227⅛	219¾	219¾	225¾
99	43½	..	Un Air T	8400	88¼	82¼	82½	86⅞
77¾	56	3	Uni Air Tr	100	71	71	71	71
52⅞	36	1.60	Uni Biscuit	3100	54	52⅛	53	51⅜
30	25	..	Uni Bus Pub	40	25	25	25	..
84	44¾	2	Unit Carbon	1800	78¼	72	73⅜	76¾
52	30⅛	..	Unit Corp	43400	50	47⅛	47⅛	50⅞
53½	46⅛	3	Unit Corp pf	600	52½	52¾	52¾	52⅛
19⅞	10	..	Uni El Coal	400	12¾	12¼	12½	12⅛
105	86½	4§	Uni Fruit	200	95	93	93	95
49⅝	36⅝	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	55400	49⅜	47	47⅛	49¼
102⅛	97	5	Uni G Imp pf	200	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	101¾
14	7⅞	..	Uni Paperbd	300	11	10⅜	10⅜	..
20⅜	12¼	..	US Dist	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
32⅞	18¼	..	US & For Sec	200	25	25	25	24⅞
101	85½	6	US & For S pf	100	96	96	96	..
103	85⅜	3	US Freight	200	94	93	93	96
139⅜	87⅛	6¶	US Ind Alco	300	89¾	87	87½	89¼
15½	7⅛	..	US Leather	200	12	11¾	11¾	..
26	13	..	US Lea A	100	21½	21½	21½	..
89¾	77½	7	US Lea ppf	400	87	85	85	85
38¼	18½	2	US Pipe&Fd	1400	35	32½	32½	34⅜
18¾	15⅝	1.20	US P&Fd pf	400	18⅝	18⅜	18½	18⅝
20	18½	1.20	US P&F 2pf	200	19	19	19	..
75½	60	5	US Realty	200	67	65½	65¾	66⅞
35	21⅛	..	US Rubber	800	29¾	28⅛	28½	29¼
63⅞	47¾	..	US Rub 1pf	200	51¼	51	51	53
36½	29	3.50	US Smelt	200	29½	29⅜	29½	29⅝
198¾	166	7¶	US Steel	6800	183¾	178½	178½	184
12	4⅛	..	Uni Stores A	300	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
36¼	15½	..	Uni Stores pf	200	29⅞	29½	29½	..
45¾	31⅛	2b	Util P&L A	300	44½	43⅜	43½	44
			—V—					
7⅛	4	..	Vadsco	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
143¼	49⅞	3¶	*Vanadium	1100	133⅞	126⅛	126⅛	133¾
8⅞	5½	..	Va-C Chem	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
34¼	26½	2	Va-C Ch 6%	100	29½	29½	29½	28¾
156	65	4	Vulcan	330	118	112	112	118
			—W—					
67⅜	51	..	Wabash	200	52½	51¼	51¼	53¼
89¼	83	5	Wabash pf A	300	86¼	86¼	86¼	86½
31¾	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	400	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	30⅞
52⅜	26	2	Walworth	200	35	33	34	35⅜
15⅜	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	200	11½	11	11	11⅜
80¼	38⅝	4	Warner Br A	8100	73¼	70½	72	71⅛
70¾	35½	2.20	Warner Br pf	200	64	62¼	64	60
27	16⅜	1	Warner Quin	200	21½	20⅝	21	20⅞
1⅛	½	..	Warner Q rts	200	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
63½	56	..	Warren Br	200	59⅛	57½	57½	58¾
41¼	23¼	2	Warren F&P	500	37	37	37	38
29⅞	22½	2	Wesson O	200	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
101	97¼	6	W Pen El pf	20	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
117½	113½	7	W Pen P 7%	20	117¼	116½	117¼	116½
50	44	4	Wn Dairy A	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
24⅛	13½	..	Wn Dairy B	100	21	21	21	20⅝
36	24¼	..	Wn Md	1500	28¾	26¼	26¾	28
38	24½	..	Wn Md 2pf	100	26	26	26	..
30½	21	..	Wn Pac	200	24	22	22	..
53½	40½	..	Wn Pac pf	100	46	45½	45¼	45¼
219⅝	173¼	8	Wn Union	2400	179¾	175	175	177¼
52	43½	2	Westg A B	200	45	44	44	45
201½	140	5	Westg Elec	1200	127	182¼	183½	135⅜
48⅞	29¾	1	Weston In	600	41⅞	40½	40½	41⅛
59½	37	..	Westvaco	300	53	49	49	50
21	10	2§	Wextark Rad	200	14¾	14¾	14⅛	13⅞
54⅞	36⅞	3¶	Whi Rock	200	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	..
13⅞	7⅛	..	Whi Sew M	400	10¼	10	10	10½
21	11½	..	Wilcox Oil	200	19	19	19	19⅛
34¼	27	2.50	Wilcox R A	100	29	29	29	29⅛
27¾	19½	2§	Wilcox R B	200	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
11	7½	1.20	Willys-Over	200	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
85	67¼	7	Willys-Ov pf	200	75	75	75	75
7¾	3½	..	Wilson	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
54¾	42	..	Wilson pf	100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	..
72¾	52¾	2.40	Woolworth	400	65⅜	64	64⅛	64⅜
162½	67¼	..	Wor Pump	200	149¾	137¼	139	149¾
103	88	7	Wor Pump A	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
73	67⅞	4	Wrigley	100	70	70	70	69⅞
			—Y—					
77	61½	4¶	Yale & T	200	60⅛	60	60	62
32¾	12¾	..	Yel Truck	4400	30¼	28¼	28⅜	28⅝
150¼	108	5	Youngstown	200	125	124	124	124
47	36½	3	Young S&W	200	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	38
			—Z—					
15¾	5⅝	..	Zenith Radio	700	14½	13½	13½	14⅜
1⅜	⅝	..	Zenith Rad rts	200	1	⅞	⅞	1

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPaid in 1928.

STEEL TRADE IS IRREGULAR

Pig-Iron Prices Cut—Demand for Finished Steel at Chicago Good

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Northern foundry and malleable pig iron have been reduced 50 cents a ton, to $19, Chicago furnace. This follows a similar reduction announced about March 1, and makes northern iron $1 a ton below the level of a year ago. Prices at other lake furnaces in competition with Chicago will be adjusted.

Finished steel demand continues in volume sufficient to maintain an ingot production rate of 90 to 95 per cent, but, except in plates, mill back logs are shrinking. Plate deliveries continue tight, at three to six weeks for some sizes, and car builders have sufficient business to make them good takers of plates to July 1.

There are indications that the Texas-Chicago gas line will be placed in the near future, and that an increase in the size of the section will increase the tonnage from 200,000 to 300,000. Pending tank inquiry totals 20,000 tons. Structural shapes are active, with 14,000 tons of new inquiry, chiefly public works and bridge projects, now out. Bars lag desipte continued good demand from implement makers.

Black and galvanized sheet bookings are lighter, with concessions made for tonnages. Wire products demand is still considerable below 1929.

Rail steel for reinforcing work is slightly stronger at 1.80 cents. Plates, shapes and bars generally continue 1.90 cents. Wire nails to jobbers are $2.30 a keg and plain wire 2.50 cents. The price structure lack strength.

Iron and steel scrap is off 25 to 50 cents, as buyers have become more dominant and dealers' stocks have accumulated without commensurate orders. Heavy melting steel is $13 to $13.50.

CHAIN STORES MERGE

LOS ANGELES—Merger of three southern California chain store systems into Continental Chain Stores, whose assets are reported at $1,903,430, was described by President Berch of Western Dairy Products & Creameries of America, elected president of the new organization. The consolidation unites Daleys, Inc., of Los Angeles and Pasadena, which includes Economy Wholesale Grocers; San Diego Chain Stores, Ltd., operating in San Diego under name of Humpty-Dumpty, and Sunshine Stores of Pasadena.

MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS LINES

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $402,670 after taxes and charges, including adjustment bond interest, equivalent to 61 cents a share on 660,210 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $1,532,492 or 57 cents a share on 808,495 shares of no-par common in the first quarter of 1929, after preferred dividend requirements.

ACCEPTANCE RATES CUT

First National-Old Colony Corporation, Boston, has reduced 30-, 90- and 120-day bankers' acceptances ⅛ of 1 per cent to 3@2⅞ per cent, and five and six months ⅛ of 1 per cent to 3⅛@3 per cent. Previously 60-day bills had been cut ⅛ of 1 per cent to 3@2⅞ per cent.

CITIES SERVICE PURCHASE

NEW YORK—Cities Service Company has purchased all of the holdings of the Public Utility Holding Corporation of America in Federal Light & Traction.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $479,000

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $479,000, off $1000 from the previous sale.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; investment rails at new 1930 lows.

Bonds: Firm; list improves on increased buying.

Curb: Heavy; Gulf Oil drops six points.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; European rate steady, despite bank rate cut.

Cotton: Near months higher, spot house buying.

Sugar: Easy; disappointing spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy, bearish Kansas and Nebraska reports.

Corn: Lower; large receipts.

Cattle: Steady to higher.

Hogs: Strong to higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	16.38	16.58	16.38	16.50	16.40
July	16.55	16.71	16.48	16.60	16.51
Oct.	15.18	15.18	14.95	15.00	15.11
Dec.	15.24	15.27	15.08	15.11	15.22
Jan.	15.30	15.31	15.07	15.15	15.28
March	15.17	15.20	14.95	14.98	15.17

Spots 16.70, up 10 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	16.09	16.25	16.09	16.15	16.07
July	16.28	16.43	16.20	16.27	16.20
Oct.	15.00	15.00	14.75	14.80	14.96
Dec.	15.10	15.12	14.82	14.90	15.10

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	16.05	16.22	16.00	16.17	16.03
July	16.22	16.33	16.10	16.27	16.14
Oct	14.90	14.92	14.65	14.76	14.86
Dec	15.00	15.01	14.75	14.84	14.95

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	8.24	8.30	8.24	8.26	8.14
July	8.20	8.24	8.19	8.20	8.10
Oct.	8.00	8.01	7.97	7.97	7.92
Dec.	8.00	8.00	7.97	7.97	7.92
Jan.	8.00	8.00	7.97	7.97	7.92
Mar.	8.04	8.04	8.00	8.00	7.96

Tone at close quiet. Sales 4000; (American) 2500.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	May 1, '30	Apr 24, '30
Circulation	£358,821	£362,184
Public deposits	21,002	17,313
Private deposits	102,723	101,789
Bankers' accounts	66,162	66,010
Other accounts	36,561	35,779
Government securities	59,237	58,052
Other securities	16,753	17,077
Disc and adv	5,755	6,804
Securities	9,998	10,273
Reserves	65,461	61,658
Prop res to liab	52.9%	51.7%
Bullion	164,283	163,843
Bank rate	3%	3½%

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC SERVICE CO.

American Pneumatic Service Co. and subsidiaries report for three months to March 31 gross income of $1,431,141 and net income after all expenses, depreciation and taxes of $2805 against gross income of $1,447,710 and net income after all expenses, depreciation and taxes of $113,356 in the first quarter of 1929. After payment of dividends on the first and second preferred stocks there was a deficit of $118,386 in the first quarter of this year, compared with a deficit of $7835 in the corresponding period of 1929.

BELGIAN BANK RATE REDUCTION

BRUSSELS—Reduction in the Belgian bank rate from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent and in the loaning rate to 4 per cent from 5 per cent is in accordance with consistent policy of National Bank of Belgium since 1926 of resisting the influx of foreign capital. Cut in the rate induced a renewal of activity on the Brussels Bourse, which has been depressed the last two weeks.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr30	Apr29
150	Address Int'l	35	35	35	35
300	Allied Motor	15½	15	15⅜	15⅜
50	Am Com Pwr A	26½	26½	26½	26¼
100	Am Equities	18	18	18	18
300	Am Radio & T	3	2¾	2¾	3
1050	Art Metal Wks	22	20¾	21⅛	21½
700	Ac Tel Util	26	25¼	26	26
100	Bastian-Bless	37	37	37	37
350	Brown Fence	24½	24½	24½	24
500	Burnham Trad	16	14½	15	15
150	Butler Bros	11¼	11¼	11¼	10¾
100	Ceco Mfg	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17
2700	Cent Pub Serv A	41¼	40	41	41⅜
1000	Cent & SW Util	28½	28	28½	28½
650	Chi City pf	15⅜	14	15	17¼
8100	Chi Corp	15¾	15⅛	15¾	15¼
450	Chi Corp pf	42	41½	41¾	41¾
50	Chicago Inves	7	9	9	8¾
975	Com Edison	329¾	318½	329¾	317
300	Consumers Co	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4250	Cont Chgo	71	69¼	71	69½
8500	Cord Corp	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	12¼
5400	El House Ut	54	52	54	52¼
700	Gleaner C Har	34¾	34½	34¾	34
300	Grt Lakes Air	6⅜	6	6¼	6¼
100	Hib Spen Bart	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
250	Hormell & Co	28	28	28	28½
4300	Inland Util	33⅛	32¼	33	33¼
2500	Insull Ut Inv	68½	68	68⅜	68¼
100	Ins Ut Inv 2d	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
300	Kalamazoo Stove	78⅞	78½	78¾	78½
50	Kellogg Swith	6	6	6	6
850	Libby, McNeil	19	18½	18½	19
300	Lion Oil	27¾	25½	27¾	25½
100	Loudon Pack	50	50	50	50
800	Manh Dearborn	38¾	38	38¼	38½
750	Mer & Mfr A	34	33	33	32½
24800	Mid Utilities	36	35¼	35½	35⅜
2350	Mo-Kan Pipe	30⅜	30	30⅛	30½
350	Morgan Lith	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18½
150	Nat Ed Pwr A	33	32¾	33	31½
200	Nat Sec Inv	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
700	No Am Car	51	49⅜	49⅝	50
12900	N A Lt&Pwr	80½	77¾	79⅞	78½
10	Pac Pub Serv A	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	32⅜
1700	Polymet Mfg	14⅞	14	14⅞	14⅜
100	Sangamo Elec	36½	36½	36½	37
1300	Seab Ut Shares	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
1050	Sheff Steel	90	86	90	85
350	Stand Dredge	21¼	20½	21¼	21¼
100	St Dredge cv pf	25	24⅞	25	25
2800	Steinite Radio	2	1¾	2	1⅞
950	Swift & Co	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	30¼
300	Swift Internat	33½	33	33½	33
250	Unit C Am pf	19	18¾	19	18⅛
700	U S Gypsum	54¼	53½	53⅞	53½
250	U S Radio	16⅝	15½	16	15½
600	Utah Radio	9⅜	9	9⅜	8¾
2600	Util & Ind	20¼	19½	20	20
450	Ut & Ind pf	26	25⅝	25⅝	26⅛
1300	Vortex Mfg	27	26	27	26
100	Vortex Mfg A	31½	31½	31½	31¾
100	Wahl Co	8	7⅞	8	7¾
450	Winton Engine	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅜

Stock sales 340,700.

RAILWAY & LIGHT SECURITIES

Railway & Light Securities Company reports gross income for the 12 months ended March 31, 1930, of $2,309,517. Net income after interest, expenses and taxes amounted to $1,931,215. This compares with $1,097,688 gross and $758,007 net income for the corresponding period ended March 31, 1929, and represents a gain of more than 44 per cent in net earnings.

PHILA. & READING COAL & IRON

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Corporation net for quarter ended March 31 was $630,007 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc, compared with net loss of $43,905 in first quarter of 1929. For year ended Dec. 31 net loss was $795,418 after charges and taxes, compared with profit of $33,771 in 1928.

GRANT EASTER SALES

NEW YORK—W. T. Grant Company did the largest Easter business in its history, sales for that week showing an increase of 26.4 per cent over the Easter week in 1929. Old stores showed an increase of 10.40 per cent in the same week. Sales for five weeks ended April 19 were up 16.64 per cent, compared with the similar period of 1929.

CROWN CORK & SEAL CO.

Crown Cork & Seal Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 profit of $215,242 before taxes and extraordinary income. Extraordinary income was $164,295, making total profits before taxes $379,537. In quarter ended March 31, 1929, profit was $123,225 before taxes. Net sales for the quarter were $2,186,734, compared with $2,103,428 in the like 1929 quarter.

ATLANTIC LOBOS OIL CO.

Atlantic Lobos Oil Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $13,623,403 after depreciation, depletion, loss on materials, supplies and equipment, and after charging off $9,426,007 for leaseholds abandoned and $3,768,842 for development work and carrying charges, compared with net loss of $170,015 in 1928.

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W. A. Nash & Co.

27 State St., Boston

HANcock 0900 INVESTMENTS

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last May 1	Last Apr.30
25	Allied Kid	97	97	97	..
595	Am & Cont	26½	26¼	26½	27
2639	Am Fond	21½	20½	21¼	21¼
100	Air Inv	6½	6½	6½	..
10	Am Pneu	6½	6½	6½	..
150	Am Pneu pf	21	20½	20½	..
10	Amerada	28	28	28	..
422	Am T&T	252	247¾	249	251⅛
9740	Am T&T rts	21½	20⅞	21⅛	21¼
75	Amoskeag	13½	13¼	13½	13
1010	Andes Pet	.38	.37	.37	..
50	Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
39	Asso Gas	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	..
119	Big Sanf	72½	72½	72½	72¼
46	Bos El	82	81	81¾	81
10	Bos El pf	92	92	92	..
55	Bos El 1 pf	109	108⅜	108⅜	..
31	Bos El 2 pf	95½	95	95½	95
46	Bos & Alb	182	182	182	183
100	B&M C sta	97	97	97	..
50	Bos Prop	26	26	26	26
50	Cal & Hecla	18¼	18¼	18¼	19⅛
9	Chi Junct pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
143	City Service	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	41
100	Cop Ranfe	12⅛	12	12	12
365	Cred Alli	14½	13⅛	14½	13
150	East SS	33⅜	33	33⅜	33½
140	E G&Fuel	36	35½	36	35¼
43	E G&F pf	95	95	95	95
148	E G&F pr pf	81	80	80	80⅞
25	E Mass A	23	22½	23	23
25	E Mass B	33½	33½	33½	..
118	Economy	34	29½	29½	30
121	Edison Elec	266	262	262	264
525	Em Asso	27	26	27	27
50	Fox	15½	14½	15½	..
10	First Nat S	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	54⅞
15	Gelv H pf	17	17	17	..
2120	Gen Alloy	14¾	13⅞	14¾	14¾
240	Gen Capital	55⅜	55	55	55⅛
100	Gen Elec Sp	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
20	Gilchrist	10½	10½	10½	10
130	Hathaway B	17½	17	17	16¾
5	Hathaway pf	100	100	100	98
145	Int Carriers	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
75	Int Button	14¾	14	14	14
30	Jenk Tel	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅛
200	Keweenah	2	2	2	..
5	Libby McN	18	18	18	18⅛
70	Loew's Thea	10½	10⅜	10⅜	11
335	Mass Util	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
140	Mohawk	35	33	35	35¼
25	Nash	45½	45	45½	46⅜
90	NE Tel	156⅞	156	156½	157
5	NA Av	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
120	No So Am	22	21¾	22	21⅞
760	No Butte	2⅜	2	2⅛	2¼
465	Old Domin	6½	6½	6½	..
75	Pac Mills	25	24½	24½	25
140	Pocahontas	13½	13½	13½	12⅞
1970	Pub Util	25	24⅝	24¾	25
645	Quincy Min	25⅜	24½	25	25¼
192	Quin Min rts	.35	.35	.35	.40
25	St Mary Ld	19½	19½	19½	19⅛
204	Ry Lt	89½	89	89½	89
10	Sec Inc Equi	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
477	Shawmut	19½	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
53	Stone & Web	105¼	105	105	106⅛
5	So Sur	14	14	14	..
47	Sull Mach	52	51	52	51
140	Swift & Co	30⅛	30	30	30⅛
46	Torrington	60½	60	60½	60⅛
75	Tower Mfg	2	2	2	2
850	Util Hyd	11¼	10⅞	11¼	11
20	Un Twist D	32¾	32¾	32½	33⅛
365	Uni Found	35¼	34½	35	35
40	Uni Shoe	64¾	64¾	64¾	65⅛
135	US El Pow	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
430	US Over	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19¾
12	US Smelt	65	65	65	..
130	Ut'l Eq pf	86	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛
250	Utah Apex	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
650	Utah Met	.60	.55	.55	.55
5	Waldorf	31	31	31	31
90	Westfield	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
	BONDS				
$3000	Bos Ter 3½s	91	91	91	..
1000	E Mass 4½s	43½	43½	43½	44
3000	E Mass 5s	48½	48	48	..
1000	Int Hydro 6s	103½	103½	103½	103¾
1000	NE Tel 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
2000	Wst T&T 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	101

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Apr 25, '30	Apr 17, '30
Gold	42,350,000	42,333,000
Sight balances abroad	6,901,000	6,937,000
Neg bills bght abroad	18,706,000	18,724,000
Coml bills, France	5,657,000	4,710,000
Advances agst secur	2,581,000	2,622,000
Neg bonds of sink fund	5,394,000	5,394,000
Circulation	70,770,000	70,899,000
Total cred cur accts	14,550,000	13,349,000
Treasury	3,722,000	3,377,000
Sinking fund	2,831,000	2,922,000
Private	7,666,000	6,764,000
Total sight liabilities	85,321,000	84,249,000
Ratio	49.54%	50.25%
Bank rate	2½%	3

EMPLOYMENT ON INCREASE IN DOMINION

Steel Output Is Gaining—Merchandising at Better Levels

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—The opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, together with gains in manufacturing, has resulted in the establishment of higher employment levels in Canada during the last week.

These conditions also had an activating influence on freight-car loadings which have shown an appreciable increase, especially in central and eastern Canada.

A significant feature of the general industrial situation is that steel production is gradually increasing. The latest figures show that the output of steel ingots and steel castings during March was 10 per cent greater than the output during the preceding month.

The reduction made in pig iron prices last month is reported to have stimulated business greatly. Both future delivery and spot inquiry were substantial, and it is expected that tonnage commitments for the second quarter will exceed those of the first three months.

Continued improvement in domestic merchandising is reported from all sections of the Dominion. In the Maritime Provinces, both wholesale and retail business is in fair volume, and collections are reported to be satisfactory.

Trade Improving

In Montreal and other trading centers in the Province of Quebec retail trade, while still below what is regarded as normal, has shown an improvement. Wholesalers in many lines are in receipt of a slightly better volume of trade. Chief among these are dry goods, boots and shoes, and clothing.

Reports from Winnipeg and other western centers show that wholesale trade generally is increasing, while retail trade is very fair.

Recent Government statistics show that wholesale commodity prices are the lowest since 1916, and that retail prices in most lines are at a similarly lower level.

Furniture factories in eastern Canada are maintaining better operating schedules, and a more satisfactory condition prevails in the lumber industry. Electrical supply firms report a steady increase in volume of orders. The output in the automobile industry is now 50 per cent in excess of the February production.

Earnings Reports Mixed

With the issuance of many quarterly earnings reports during the last week, it has been possible to form a definite opinion concerning the trend of business during the first three months of the year.

While many companies have shown a drastic reduction in earnings as a result of the recession in business activity, a number of the leading corporations have actually reported increased earnings. These concerns include electrical equipment companies, certain rail and equipment companies and others manufacturing special lines.

Prospects now appear bright for a better grain crop than last year. The driest districts in western Canada have had sufficient rainfall to overcome any deficiency in subsoil moisture. With a very large prepared acreage from last fall, seeding should proceed under favorable conditions, with the question of rainfall not becoming of primary importance in the west until the middle of May.

Foreign Trade

The Dominion's trade balance is reported to have slumped $227,000,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930. A year ago there was a favorable balance of $98,000,000, while at the present time the 12-month figures show an adverse balance of more than $129,000,000.

This adverse balance is more than accounted for by decreased grain shipments, the figures for the 11 months ended February, 1930, showing that exports of grain and grain products had fallen off $253,000,000 during the year.

Total exports for the fiscal year amounted to $1,120,260,000 and imports to $1,249,423,000, as compared with corresponding figures of $1,388,896,000 and $1,265,000,000 in 1929.

The bond market is holding about steady at the higher levels attained earlier in the year. As a result of advances this year to date, high grade bonds are now selling at prices to yield definitely below 5 per cent. Most of the provinces have issued bonds this year and have thereby reduced their debts to their bankers and, apparently, no Government issues are impending.

Insurance Sales Gain

Canadian sales of life insurance in March increased 2 per cent over sales in March, 1929. The largest gain for the month was made in the province of New Brunswick. Sales in that province gained 24 per cent over March, 1929.

The mining industry has been establishing new records, despite the fact that development plans have to some extent been retarded. Car loadings of ore in the first quarter of the year were in excess of any preceding like period. Gold production in Ontario has been greater, and the output of copper, nickel, zinc and lead is large.

A sharper decline than usual is seen in the bank-clearing figures for the week ended April 24. Toronto clearings fell off 41.50 per cent from last year. Montreal also lost heavily, the decrease from figures attained last year being 27.87 per cent. Part of the losses sustained is attributed to the Easter holiday period.

DIVIDENDS

New Jersey Zinc Company declares an extra dividend of 50 cents, payable June 10 to stock of record May 21.

Bastian Blessing Company declares the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

United States Electric Light & Power Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 16 cents on the series B trust certificates, payable May 15.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record May 15.

Employers Group Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 16 to stock of record June 2.

STOCK EXCHANGE RULING

A requirement for listing designed to prevnet the payment of stock dividends that are not charged against earnings or earned surplus has been approved by the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.

FRENCH BANK RATE CUT

PARIS (AP)—The Bank of France has reduced its discount rate today from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100½
Allegh rct 5s	96⅞	96⅛
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107½	107
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99½	99½
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅝	100⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	170½	167¾
Am T & T 6½s	104⅛	104
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	106¾
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107¼	107⅛
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	80	80
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94	94
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83	83
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅞	93½
Atch T&SF 4½s	132½	131
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	98	98
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76⅝	76⅝
B&O 4½s '33	100⅛	100
B&O rfrg 5s '95	103	102⅞
B&O 4½s	101½	101½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	88½	88½
Bell Tel of Pa rrfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	101¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	99¾	99¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	37	37
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	97¾
Buff R&P 4½s '57	94	93½
By Products 5½s C	102⅜	102⅜
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	95½	95⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	85½	85½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100½	100½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103¼	103
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	97½	97½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78¼	78
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70	69½
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	107	107
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92	92
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	97⅜	97⅜
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100⅞	100½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	106¼	106¼
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100⅛	100
Chi & Nw gen 4¾s	104	103¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97¼	97¼
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	95	95
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	98	98
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	90⅝	90⅝
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	103½	103½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115	115
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89	88⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98½	98⅜
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99¾	99¾
Colonial 6s	81⅛	81⅛
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101⅛	101
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	78	78
Commercial Credit 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92½	92
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105⅝	105½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	48	45¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	106	106
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101⅞	101⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	63	63
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	78½	78
Cuba RR 6s '36	83	83
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	34½	34½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104⅞	104⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106⅝	106½
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	99	98¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95¼	95
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99¾	99½
Erie 5s '67	95	95
Erie gen lien	81½	81
Erie '75	94¾	95⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	58	58
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Pet 5s '40	102	102
Gen Theater 6s	143½	143¼
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅝	93⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105⅞	105⅞
Great Northern 5½s '52	110¼	110¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅜	111
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81	81
Hud & Man rfg 6s' 57	97¾	97¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅝	101½
Ill Cen 4¾s 566	100¼	100
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94¼	94¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100	99½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88½	88½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99⅞	99½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101½	101½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	74¼	74¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91⅝	91⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	127	128¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97½	97¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106	105¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101½	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	102⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¾	99¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	83
Loew's Inc 6s '41	127½	125
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97⅝	97¼
Louis Cin Lex 4½s	100	100
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98½	98¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	55⅞	55⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93½	93½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101	101
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	86⅝	86⅜
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	87¾	87½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	102	102
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80¼	79½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	100
Montana Power 5s A '62	100⅞	100⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	98⅛	98⅛
Mutual Fuel 5s	102⅞	102⅞
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	91	90½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99	98⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	91¼	91
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅛	106½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	96⅝	96½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107¼	107¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅜	101⅜
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102¼	102¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	114
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	80	80
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	85½	85½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93½	93¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123⅞	123¾
N Y Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110½
N Y Trap Rock 6s '46	99¾	99¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65½	65½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¼	112⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¾	100¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105⅜
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	91½	89¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	103
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	101¾
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102⅜	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105	104⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104	104
Pan-Pet & T 6s '40	97	97
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	84	84
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101½	101⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	72	72
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	83	83
Penn R R 4s 1952	89¾	89¾
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100	99¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99¼	99¼
Penn R R 5s '64	104	103¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	107¾	107⅜
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108⅞	108¾
Penn R R 4½s D	95⅜	94¾
Pere Marq 4s '56	91	91
Pere Marq 5s '56	104	103¾
Pere Marq 4½s	98⅛	98
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95¾	95½
Phil Co 5s '67	100	99¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99½	99½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86¾	86¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	106	104¾
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	98	98
Port Ry Lt P 5s '42	100¾	100½
Postal Hel & Cable 5s '53	95¾	95
Pub Svc E&G 1970	98¼	98¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	46	45¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	95	94½
Read rfg 4½s '97	99½	99
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	93¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47	99½	99
Revere Brass 6s	103½	103½
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Ritchfield Oil 6s	96¾	96
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98¼	98¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	91¼	90¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	93¾	93¼
St L & S F gen 5s '31	102	102
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97¼	97
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	106	106
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93	92½
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	70¼	70¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58½	58½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	71½	71
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	65¾	65¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95⅛	95
Shell Union 5s '47	97¼	97¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	65	64
Shell Un 5s ct ww	101¼	100¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101¼	101
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅝	100⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102½	102¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104	103¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100	100
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¾	96½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	102½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¼	103⅛
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104½	104½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92⅝	92
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99½	99
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97½	97½
So Ry gen 4s '56	91¼	91
So Ry gen 6s '56	116¾	116¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¼	123
Stand Milling 5½s '45	105⅛	105⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	78¼	77
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Terr RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	90	90
Tex Corp 5s '44	105¼	105
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	103	101¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102	102
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	48¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	95½	95½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¾	102¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¾	100¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	89¾	89
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97¾	97¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	87	86
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95½	95
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100½	100¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	88	87¾
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103	102½
Wabash 5½s '75	104	104
Walworth 6s '45	91⅜	91⅜
Walworth 6½s '35	105	105
Warner Quinn 6s '39	93	93
Warner Bros Pict 6s	107¾	107¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104⅜	104⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	103¾	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	83	83
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Western Un 5s '51	103½	103½
Western Un col 5s '38	102	101⅝
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅝	108½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	90⅝	90⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '40	76⅞	76⅞
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	35	35
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	35	35
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102⅜	102
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last May 1	Last Apr30
3½s '47	100.4	100.4	100.1	100.1	100.00
4th 4¼s '38	101.24	101.29	101.24	101.29	101.24
US 3⅜s '43	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.14
US 3⅜s '47	100.14	100.22	100.14	100.22	100.14
US 3¾s '56	105.1	105.1	105.0	105.0	......
US 4s '54	107.13	107.24	107.13	107.24	107.10
US 4¼s '52	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	111.9

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87¼	87
Adriatic El 7s '52	99	99
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	76	76
Antioquia 7s D '45	79	79
Antioquia 7s	97¼	97¼
Antwerp 5s '58	95⅞	95¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅜	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¼	98⅝
Arggentine Gov 6s May '61	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	98
Australia 4½s '57	81¾	81¾
Australia 5s '55	90¼	90
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	95	95
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96	95½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92⅝	92⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101½	101½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112⅛	111⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅛	115⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110¼
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¾	110¾
Berlin 6s '58	93⅞	93⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	97¾	97¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	92⅝	92
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92¼	92¼
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	80½	79
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	97⅝	97⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Brazil (Cen Ey Ry) 7s '52	87	86¼
Brazil 6½s '26-57	82¾	82
Brazil 6½s '27-57	83	82¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	99½	99½
Bremen 7s '35	102⅛	102⅛
Budapest (City) 6s '63	82½	82½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	88½	88½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99	99
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	82½	82½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	87¾	87¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87	86¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98¾	98⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¾	100¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	104⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	93½	92¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88¾	88¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96	95¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	92½	92½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91¼	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91¼	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	91	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91¼	91
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	100¾
Chilean Loan 7s	94	94
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	95½	95½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	77⅛	77⅛
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	91	91
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	79	78⅞
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91¾	91¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99¾	99⅝
Dresden 7s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	102
Duke Power 6s	105¼	105
Est R R Co 7s '54	105½	105½
Fiat 7s '46 war	105	105
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92	92
Finland 5½s '58	88½	88½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	97¼	96⅝
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98⅛	98⅛
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100
Finnish A 6½s '54	98¼	98¼
Finnish B 6½s '54	98⅜	98⅜
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107¾	107¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	117½	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122¼	122¼
Germ 7s '49	108½	108⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	86¾	86¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	87	85½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	97¼	96¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	86	83⅝
Germ G E 6s '48	95	94
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	100	100
Germ G E 7s '45	104½	103⅝
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	100¼	100¼
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94	94
Hamburg 6s '46	96¾	96¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	96	96
Hungary Mun 7s '46	91	91
Useder Steel 6s '48 ct	88¼	88
Irish Free State 5s '60	98½	98
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97	96⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	97½	96⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96½	96½
Itayl (King) 7s '51	98¾	98⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94⅞	94⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100⅛	100
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96¾	96
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	104
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	82¾	82¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98⅝	98½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100	100
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	97¼	97¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Meridionale El 7s '57	101¼	101⅛
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	17⅝	17⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91⅛	91
Minas 6½s '58 ct	75	75
Montecatin s '37 xw	98	97⅛
New So Wales 5s '57	87	87
New So Wales 5s '58	87½	87¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103⅞	103⅞
Nor Germ Lyold 6s '47	92	92
Norway (King) 5s '63	98¼	98
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	100¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅞	101¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92½	92½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾	90
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98¾	98¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103	102⅞
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104¾	104⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101¾	101¾
Pernambuco (State)) 7s '47	85½	85½
Peru 6s '60	78¼	78
Peru 7s '59	96	96
Poland 6s '40	78½	78½
Poland 7s '47	84¾	84½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	92	92
Queensland (State) 6s '47	101	101
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	106	..
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	97¾	97¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '52	79½	79
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	100	100
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	76	75¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	82	82
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91⅛
Royal Dutch 5s ww	89½	89¼
Ruhr 6s	86½	86½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	88⅛	88⅛
Sao Jaulo (City) 6½s '57	80½	80½
Sao Jaulo (State) 6s '68	77	76½
Sao Jaulo (State) 8se '36	101¾	101½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	97⅝	97⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	92	91
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96¼	95¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro @ Slov 7s '62	84	84
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	95¼	95¼
Siemens 6½s ct '51	106½	106½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	78	78
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	85	85
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¾	107⅝
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	90⅛	90⅛
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99½	99¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100¼	100⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¼	91¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88⅛	88
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	74½	74½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99½	99½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅞	104⅞
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	100¼	100¼
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	89⅞	89
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	88⅞	88⅞
Unterelbe 6s '53	86	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98¼	98
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95½	95⅛
Warsaw 7s '58	78	78
Westphalia El 6s '53	86¾	85½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96¼	96¼

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	May 1	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
White, 2 red	$1.21¼	$1.23¼	$1.41
Corn 2 yellow	.97⅛	1.00⅛	1.07⅝
Oats 2 white	.54½	.55½	.62
Flour	5.85	5.95	6.10
Beef family	27.00	27.00	32.00
Pork	32.00	32.00	30.00
Lard	.1100	.1095	.1205
Iron	22.26	22.26	22.26
Steel	33.00	34.00	34.00
Copper	.1400	.1400	.1800
Tin	.3387½	.3587½	.4375
Rubber	.1437½	.1487½	.1970
Sugar	.0490	.0490	.0490
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0700
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	....

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES

Income account of Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines for February and two months compare as follows:

	1930	1929
Feb. gross	$3,057,513	$3,284,195
Net aft depen	683,071	886,866
Surp aft taxs and chgs	551,765	553,561
Two months' gross	5,779,369	6,402,298
Net aft depen	1,632,515	1,102,309
Surp aft taxs and chgs	779,873	834,029

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

San Francisco, California

Operates in 38 counties in Northern and Central California, with an area of 61,000 square miles and a population exceeding 2,500,000. In this field, one of the most rapidly growing sections in the country, it serves approximately 360 cities and towns, as well as an extensive and diversified rural area.

The Company's electric properties include 42 generating plants with an installed capacity of 918,966 horsepower, and 18,488 miles of transmission and distribution lines serving approximately 550,000 electric customers. Manufactured and natural gas is supplied through a transmission and distribution system exceeding 6000 miles. By the close of 1930, 96% of the Company's 480,000 gas customers will receive natural gas service.

COMPARATIVE INCOME ACCOUNT—5 YEARS

	Year 1929	Year 1928	Year 1927	Year 1926	Year 1925
Gross Revenue (including Miscellaneous Income)	$64,820,894	$61,788,079	$58,395,812	$51,125,990	$48,066,897
Operating and Administrative Expenses, Taxes (including Federal Taxes), Maintenance and Reserves for Insurance, Casualties and Uncollectible Accounts	31,247,790	31,759,205	30,596,845	29,654,475	28,898,712
Total Net Income	$33,573,104	$30,028,874	$27,798,967	$21,471,515	$19,168,185
Bond Interest and Discount	10,354,984	10,659,216	11,034,372	8,383,425	7,508,837
Balance	$23,218,120	$19,369,658	$16,764,595	$13,088,090	$11,659,348
Reserve for Depreciation	7,477,634	5,967,320	5,378,545	4,228,850	3,807,991
Surplus	$15,740,486	$13,402,338	$11,386,050	$8,859,240	$7,851,357
Dividends Paid on Preferred Stock	4,840,565	4,601,630	4,384,858	3,488,880	3,265,434
Balance	$10,899,921	$8,800,708	$7,001,192	$5,370,360	$4,585,923
Dividends Paid on Common Stock (8%)	6,191,892	5,550,574	4,892,352	4,119,970	3,624,337
Balance (Undistributed Surplus)	$4,708,029	$3,250,134	$2,108,840	$1,250,390	$961,586
Per Cent Earned on Average Stock Outstanding During Each Year:					
Preferred	19.21%	17.47%	16.58%	15.23%	14.43%
Common	14.08%	12.68%	11.45%	10.42%	10.12%

Summary of Annual Report for 1929

CUSTOMERS:

The total number of customers at the close of 1929 was 1,038,546, of whom 479,986 were users of gas, 549,816 of electricity, and 8,744 of water and steam. The net addition to the number of customers during the year was 34,206. Since 1919, the number of active meters connected to the Company's distribution system has increased 517,927, having doubled in the past ten years. A tabulation summarizing these figures, by departments, follows:

Number of Customers	Dec 31, 1929	Net Gain In 1929	Net Gain In 10 Years
Gas Customers	479,986	13,358	210,116
Electric Customers	549,816	20,510	314,097
Water Customers	8,009	247	6,578*
Steam Customers	735	91	292
Total Customers	1,038,546	34,206	517,927

* Decrease due to sale of water properties.

GROSS OPERATING REVENUE:

The Company's record of uninterrupted growth since organization was maintained during 1929, when gross operating revenues, for the twenty-fourth consecutive year, showed a substantial increase over the preceding year.

The total operating revenue from all sources aggregated $64,440,588, of which $42,019,352, or 65.21%, was derived from the sale of electricity, $20,899,329, or 32.43%, from gas sales, and $1,521,907, or 2.36%, from minor activities.

OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND TAXES:

Operating expenses, as shown in the following summary, continued the downward trend which has been noticeable in recent years, reflecting the lower unit costs incident to larger scale operations, modernization of equipment and methods, reduced fuel costs, and more intensive loading of existing facilities. Exclusive of maintenance and reserves, the expense of operation in 1929 decreased $405,619.

Year	Gross Operating Revenue	Operating and Administrative Expenses and Taxes	Per Cent of Expenses to Gross
1924	$44,451,586	$24,867,625	56%
1925	47,729,079	24,785,076	52%
1926	50,960,571	25,560,951	50%
1927	57,893,181	26,295,702	45%
1928	61,449,592	27,126,832	44%
1929	64,440,588	26,721,213	41%

MAINTENANCE AND DEPRECIATION:

The sum of these items, representing the provision for maintaining the integrity of the Company's physical assets was $10,458,822, or 16.2% of gross operating revenue. This conforms closely to the practice of previous years, the average upkeep provision for the past fourteen years exceeding 16% of operating gross. The fact that all equipment is maintained in an excellent state of operating efficiency, with adequate provision for renewals and replacements, assures to the Company's customers dependable service, and to investors in its securities the preservation of equities underlying its stocks and bonds.

At the close of 1929, the unappropriated balance in depreciation reserve was $25,877,905.

INSURANCE AND OTHER RESERVES:

Adequate reserves were appropriated out of revenues to cover claims for accidents and damages and for loss by fire and similar contingencies; the provision for these purposes made in 1929 aggregating $1,545,389 and resulting in an increase in such reserves, after all charges, of $356,315. The balance in these reserves at the close of the year was $2,617,952.

NET EARNINGS:

After the deduction of all operating expenses, taxes and reserves (excluding depreciation reserve) net earnings from operation aggregated $33,192,798, or $3,502,411 in excess of the corresponding figure in 1928. The addition to net exceeded by $511,415 the gain in gross operating revenue.

Total net income, after the addition of $380,306 of miscellaneous income (non-operating revenues derived from interest on investments, etc.), amounted to $33,573,104, which was available for depreciation and for a return on the Company's invested capital.

FIXED CHARGES:

Bond interest and discount aggregated $10,354,984, a decrease of $304,232. This decrease in fixed charges was occasioned by the refunding during the preceding year of certain of the Company's issues with bonds bearing a lower interest rate, and was also due in part to an actual reduction in the amount of outstanding bonds through sinking fund operations and the retirement at maturity of two small issues.

The following table shows that in the past five years net income available for fixed charges and depreciation increased $16,841,517, compared with an increase of only $3,587,037 in interest charges, a fact which sufficiently emphasizes the steadily increasing equity and earning power back of the Company's bonds.

Year Ended Dec. 31	Net Income Available for Fixed Charges and Depreciation	Interest Charges	Balance	Number of Times Interest Earned
1924	$16,731,587	$6,261,528	$10,470,059	2.67
1925	19,168,185	7,078,183	12,090,002	2.71
1926	21,471,515	7,926,006	13,545,509	2.71
1927	27,798,967	10,472,974	17,325,993	2.65
1928	30,028,874	10,130,901	19,897,973	2.96
1929	33,573,104	9,848,565	23,724,539	3.41
Increase in 5 yrs.	$16,841,517	$3,587,037	$13,254,480	.74

Since 1924, the investment position of the Company's bonds has been fortified by the addition of approximately $165,812,000 to physical assets, while the amount of outstanding bonds has increased only $53,667,000. In other words, more than $3,000 worth of property has been added for every $1,000 bond sold during this period. At the close of 1929 the book value of the Company's properties, including net current assets, exceeded by $222,464,027 the total face value of all outstanding bonds.

SURPLUS AND DIVIDENDS:

The surplus available for the payment of dividends to the Company's 61,131 stockholders in return for their investment in the property amounted in 1929 to $15,740,486 or $2,338,148 more than in 1928.

Dividends on the outstanding preferred stock amounted to $4,840,565 and were earned 3.25 times.

Largely as a result of additional common stock financing, the balance available for preferred dividends, as indicated in the following table, has increased $8,712,137 in the past five years, while dividend requirements on the Company's preferred issues increased only $1,595,957.

Year Ended Dec. 31	Surplus After All Prior Charges incl. Depreciation and Federal Taxes	Preferred Stock Dividend	Balance for Common
1924	$7,028,349	$3,244,608	$3,783,741
1925	7,851,357	3,265,434	4,585,923
1926	8,859,240	3,488,880	5,370,360
1927	11,386,050	4,384,858	7,001,192
1928	13,402,338	4,601,630	8,800,708
1929	15,740,486	4,840,565	10,899,921
Increase in 5 yrs.	$8,712,137	$1,595,957	$7,116,180

The balance of $10,899,921 remaining after the payment of preferred dividends was equivalent to $3.52 per share upon the average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year and to $3.27 per share upon the number of fully paid shares outstanding at December 31, 1929.

RIGHTS TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS:

In conformity with its policy of making periodical offerings of subscription privileges to common stockholders, the Company extended to holders of record at the close of business on February 8, 1929, the right to purchase, at its par value of $25 per share, additional common stock in the proportion of one new share for each ten shares held. This was the fourth consecutive "Par Offering" at approximately annual intervals.

In September, 1929, two further offerings of "Rights" were made concurrently. The first, designated as "Par Offering No. 5," permitted common shareholders of record on September 25th to purchase additional stock at par in the above ratio. The second, designated as "Special Offering 'A'," extended the added right to purchase at $55 per share, additional stock to the extent of ten per cent of shares held. By exercising both these rights, common stockholders were, in effect, enabled to purchase at an average price of $40 per share two new shares for each ten shares owned.

All of these offerings met with an excellent response, subscriptions up to the close of the year aggregating $22,599,933 par value, or 99.33% of the total stock offered for subscription. A premium of $9,311,440 was realized from the sale of common stock during this year.

DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK OWNERSHIP:

At December 31, 1929, the ownership of the Company was vested in 61,131 shareholders, of whom 37,116 held preferred stock and 24,015 common stock.

As indicated by the following table, 5,992 stockholders own small blocks of from one to five shares each, and 49,393, or 80.8% of all stockholders, own not to exceed one hundred shares, or $2,500 par value:

SUMMARY SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK

Size of Holdings	Number of Stockholders: Preferred	Common	Total
Stockholders Owning or Subscribing for:			
1 to 5 shares ($25 par)	3,226	2,766	5,992
6 to 10 shares ($25 par)	3,746	3,606	7,352
11 to 100 shares ($25 par)	22,739	13,310	36,049
101 to 1000 shares ($25 par)	7,167	3,977	11,144
Over 1000 shares ($25 par)	238	356	594
Total	37,116	24,015	61,131

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
President.

SUMMARIZED BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1929

ASSETS		
Plants and Properties		$407,287,837
Investments		1,604,799
Discount and Expenses on Capital Stocks		28,905
Trustees of Sinking Funds		345,399
Current Assets:		
Cash and Secured Short-Term Notes	$22,316,786	
Other Current Assets	13,380,363	
		35,697,149
Unamortized Bond Discount and Expenses		9,057,833
Total Assets		$454,021,922

LIABILITIES	
Common Stock Outstanding and Subscribed	$95,534,957
Preferred Stock Outstanding and Subscribed	86,098,482
Stock of Subsidiary Companies Owned by Public	26,556
Funded Debt in Hands of Public	207,024,200
Current and Accrued Liabilities	15,101,558
Reserve for Renewals and Replacements	25,877,905
Other Reserves	3,900,232
Surplus Unappropriated	20,458,032
Total Liabilities	$454,021,922

Copies of the Annual Report, including Income and Surplus Accounts and Balance Sheet, certified by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, may be obtained on application to D. H. Foote, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Inquiries regarding the Company are invited.

BANK OF ENGLAND CUTS DISCOUNT RATE TO THREE PER CENT

LONDON (AP)—The Bank of England has reduced the discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The half per cent rate reduction gave the trading community another slight aid, and confirmed a general money market opinion that the time was ripe for such a move. Discounts during the last few days have been out of touch with the official minimum, the difference being over 1 per cent, many interests buying long daily bills on the assumption that low money rates would continue. There also has been a rumor of reduction in the New York rates.

Adverse affect of the budget on foreign exchanges has disappeared largely and in some quarters the opinion was expressed that the action of the bank this morning in reducing the bank rate to the prewar level was guided partly by consideration for future government loan conversion and operation, and possibly to assist in the forthcoming issue of a reparation loan, details of which are being decided at a meeting of international bankers at Brussels.

AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Express Bank & Trust Company has just been organized here to conduct a general banking and trust business. The majority of the stock in it will be owned by the American Express Company, but the two organizations will otherwise have nothing in common. Separate officers and offices will represent the new bank. The American Express Company will continue to perform its general business under its present name.

BRITISH FLOUR REGULATIONS

LONDON—The agricultural correspondent of the Daily Express says the British Government has definitely decided to establish regulations requiring a minimum percentage of British wheat flour in every loaf milled in Britain.

PACIFIC GAS SHOWS GAIN IN EFFICIENCY

The pamphlet report of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, just issued, gives some interesting figures, showing the rapid progress made by the company in the last five years. Gross rose from $48,000,000 in 1925 to nearly $65,000,000 in 1929, while net jumped from $7,851,357 to $15,740,486, or more than a 100 per cent increase in the same period. In the last decade the number of customers has doubled to 1,038,548 from 517,927.

An idea of the efficiency of the company's operations is obtained by a comparison of the trend of operating expenses since 1924. In that year the ratio of expenses to gross was 56 per cent, a figure which was reduced by successive stages in the following years to 52 per cent, 50 per cent, 45 per cent, 44 per cent and in 1929 to 41 per cent.

Another criterion of the maintenance of the integrity of its properties is shown by the depreciation policy. In 1929 nearly $10,500,000 or 16.2 per cent was charged off to depreciation, a percentage approximately the same as charged off annually in the last 14 years.

At the end of the year there were 61,131 stockholders, of which 80.8 per cent held not to exceed 100 shares.

ASSOCIATED TELEPHONE BONDS

Paine, Webber & Co., Bonbright & Company, Inc. and Mitchum, Tully & Co. are making public offering of a new issue of $6,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, Series A, of Associated Telephone Company, Ltd. These bonds, which are dated March 1, 1930, and due March 1, 1965, are priced at 97½ and accrued interest, to yield 5.15 per cent.

CORD CORPORATION

CLEVELAND—E. H. Parkhurst, president of Columbia Axle Company, subsidiary of Cord Corporation, announces that the export field for the first quarter of 1929 has increased 25 per cent. Unfilled orders now amount to $250,000, and further commitments are expected to increase this amount considerably.

HALSEY STUART CORP. OFFER FOX FILM NOTES

Completion of the Fox Film Corporation financing plan is being effected today with the public offering of the largest issue of motion picture securities this year—$55,000,000 Fox Film Corporation secured 6 per cent gold notes, due April 15, 1931.

The notes are being offered by a banking group, headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., at 100 and interest.

The proceeds from the sale of these notes have been or are to be used for the payment of maturing obligations, including the company's $12,000,000 issue of 6 per cent gold notes, due April 1, 1930, and for other corporate purposes.

JAGGER IS FINANCIAL EDITOR

NEW YORK—Claude A. Jagger has been made financial editor of the Associated Press, succeeding Stanley W. Prenosil, resigned.

FRANCE TO KEEP WATCHFUL GUARD AGAINST ATTACK

Poincare Outlines Attitude —Paris Government to Insist on Security

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The French attitude toward the meeting of the League of Nations committees on arbitration and security and disarmament at Geneva is expressed in an article contributed by Raymond Poincaré to Excelsior, Paris, and La Nacion, Buenos Aires. His conclusion is that the unwillingness of other countries to enter into international engagements guaranteeing French security requires France to continue its watchfulness against possible attack.

Although M. Poincaré now holds no official position, articles which he contributes periodically to newspapers are considered to be authoritative statements of the French Government's position. The long career of M. Poincaré—his fiftieth anniversary as a member of the bar and as a journalist is now being celebrated—and the fact that he has served both as Premier and President of the Republic and is even mentioned as a possible candidate for re-election to the Presidency next year, lend considerable weight to his pronouncements.

French insistence that the naval conference just ended should be considered merely preparatory to the disarmament projects of the League finds strong expression in a Poincaré article which is entitled "From London to Geneva."

Maintaining that France ever since the World War has done everything possible to organize peace through guaranteed security, M. Poincaré reviews successive steps in the refusal of the United States to share in construction of permanent machinery insuring European peace. He traces the consistent French policy maintained since the armistice, especially at the Hague and London conferences. France, he declares, will continue to follow this same policy at Geneva, where France "has associated itself for more than 10 years with all efforts made to organize among nations methods of conciliation and arbitration."

Reviewing the history of the Geneva protocol, the Locarno treaty, and the Paris peace pact, he asserts France will follow the work of the committees of arbitration and security and disarmament with great interest, notably with regard to projects providing for financial assistance in case of aggression and those linking disarmament with guarantees of a political or technical order.

In closing, M. Poincaré charges that Germany has taken steps to construct certain bridges over the Rhine before the date promised, is having war matériel manufactured in Russia, and is not refusing official approval to the "Steel Helmet" society.

He praises Norman Angell's recent article in the London Daily Herald defending the French attitude, and concludes that although Germany may not be an enemy and a German-Italian combination against France may not be possible, Frenchmen while admiring the beauty of the Graf Zeppelin which has just flown over Paris should remain watchful lest they be misled by ignorance and indifference.

CANADIAN SAVANTS CANOE 952 MILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—In that part of its work respecting the earth's magnetism, the Dominion Observatory during the field season of 1929 extended its scientific magnetic survey of Canada to include the Albany River district of northern Ontario. This entailed a canoe journey of 925 miles by the party sent by the Observatory, which occupied more than three months.

The object of the survey was to establish magnetic stations along the route at points approximately 100 miles apart. Ten such stations were occupied. A similar survey of the region was made in 1913 and four of the stations then established were exactly re-occupied and three approximately. The observations taken at these repeat stations are not only of immediate practical value to all users of the magnetic compass, but furnish data of importance for investigations into the causes of the earth's magnetism, a subject as yet far from being fully understood.

PICTURE HOUSES TO FIGHT UNION

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Owners of talking picture houses in this city filed a petition in the District Court of Appeal here April 29, against what they termed "judicial enslavement of theater-owning employers." The petition claims that a decision, handed down April 10, holding that the Musicians' Union is entitled to trial on a valid contract with theater owners, violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The theater owners declare that while they cannot compel a musician to work, the decision of which they complain would in effect force theater owners to hire musicians.

'CRUSADERS' DECRY DESTRUCTIVE RIVALRY

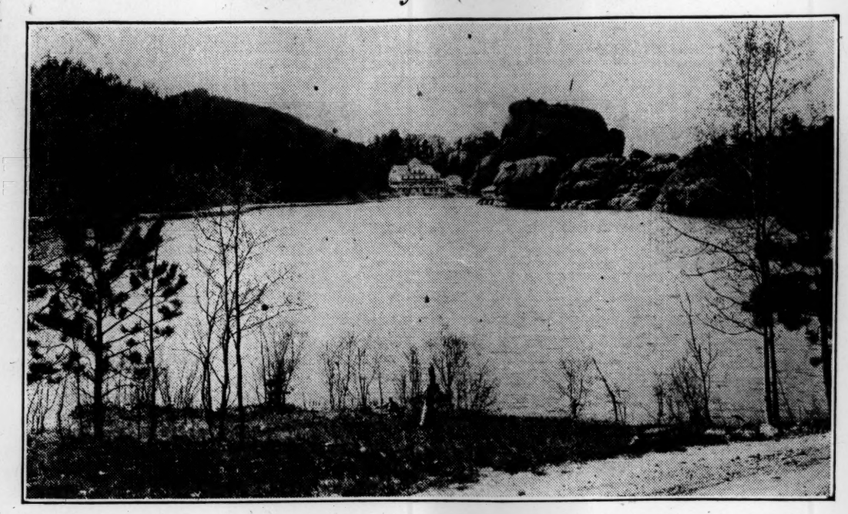
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Uniting the Pacific Coast as an economic entity without regard for boundaries was the object of a "crusade tour" which ended here April 27. Some 150 members of the tour spent two weeks in visiting cities up and down the coast from British Columbia to Mexico, urging greater business co-operation and elimination of rivalries and destructive competition.

STAHR HEADS CHURCH BOARD

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Announcement was made, April 29, that the Rev. Henry I. Stahr, pastor of Emmanuel Reformed Church at Hanover, Pa., has been unanimously elected executive secretary of the Board of Christian Education of the Reformed Church in the United States, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

Lake Is Only Few Years Old



South Dakota Fared Well Enough in the Matter of Rivers, but Its Valleys and Vales Were Left Unfilled so That There Was a Dearth of Sparkling Lakes. But Where There Are Rivers, and Where They Flow Through Gullies, There Can Dams Be Built, and There Can Water Be Impounded, and the Result Is a Lake Just as Good as If It Had Been Placed There From the Glacial Age. The Above Is One of Them. Do You Think You Could Tell Sylvan Lake in the Black Hills From One in Maine or the Adirondacks? You Couldn't.

RIO GRANDE DAM STORAGE SITES SOUGHT IN TEXAS

Impounding of Water Necessitated by Development of Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BENIOT, Tex.—After four or five years of discussion between United States and Mexican members of the International Waters Commission over the question of use of waters of the Rio Grande, the irrigation districts on the American side of the Rio Grande in this section have decided to enter the issue and obtain what rights they can for storage dam sites.

This action is being taken in view of the fact that Mexico and the United States are said to be no nearer a settlement now than they were four years ago concerning the use of waters of the Rio Grande, and that storage of waters is becoming more important with the continued development of lands on the American side. Added to the greater development of land north of the river is the construction of storage dams on the Mexican side to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres.

The question of getting Mexican rights would be taken up later, and might be handled through individuals or some other method.

Texas Permits Applied For

The Joint Association of Irrigation Districts of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, representing about 600,000 acres of land now under cultivation, has taken steps to secure the Texas permits on from five to eight dam sites on the river. The State Board of Water Engineers at Austin has declined to accept presentations first offered by the representatives of the association, W. E. Anderson and A. L. Montgomery of San Benito.

However, the districts are now getting their presentations in more concrete form, and expect to have them filed soon. The hearing will then be held on the applications for permits, which will be filed later.

Private interests previously had been refused presentations on dam sites in the Big Bend section.

If the Texas permits are secured, then the districts probably will form a "Master Irrigation District," including all irrigation districts and companies on the American side of the Rio Grande, in order to vote $10,000,000, or $12,000,000, or whatever amount is needed for the three or more dams.

Irrigation Project

The annual flow of the Rio Grande is 5,000,000 acre feet, and it is estimated that, with storage dams, enough of this water can be stored to irrigate all irrigable lands on both sides of the river.

The question of getting Mexican rights would be taken up later, and might be handled through individuals or some other method.

The general plan of water storage on the Rio Grande proper calls for three large storage dams, which would make it possible to irrigate the estimated 2,000,000 acres of irrigable land on both sides of the river. This would be one of the largest irrigation developments in the world.

The dams would be located probably near Roma, which is about 130 miles from the mouth of the river in a direct line, between Eagle Pass and Laredo, and in the Big Bend, in the far western section of Texas. The main storage dam of these three would be in the Big Bend.

A 200-foot dam, to impound 2,000,000 acre feet of water, is planned there. It would take from three to four years to fill this basin. It would be only a trifle smaller than the Roosevelt dam in Arizona, which can impound 2,500,000 acre feet.

Lower down the river would be the dam at the El Jardin site, between Eagle Pass and Laredo. It would impound 1,200,000 acre feet of water. It would be 110 feet in height.

The dam near Roma would be about 70 feet in height, and impound 400,000 acre feet of water, being mainly a control dam. An interesting side feature of this dam is the fact that the drop of 70 feet would furnish sufficient electric power to drive all pumps in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where the average lift is 25 feet.

REAL ESTATE MEN URGE LUXURY TAX

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Luxury and income taxes as a relief from high levies against real estate are urged by a special committee of the California Real Estate Association in a recent report on taxation in this State. Education, public welfare and similar items of the public budget would be cared for by the new taxes, leaving fire, police and municipal government to taxes on real estate. The committee also favors allocation of some portion of gasoline tax returns to through streets in incorporated cities.

Manitoba Controls Liquor Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Following a discussion of the Government's policy with regard to liquor advertising in Manitoba, the Legislature defeated a resolution introduced by Col. F. G. Taylor, Conservative leader, to the effect that the House "regrets that the Government has not taken adequate steps to prevent as far as possible the advertising of liquor in Manitoba."

Colonel Taylor charged that liquor advertisements were getting into every house in the Province and into most of the newspapers, and that distillers were advertising their brands to a greater extent than was ever intended by the sponsors of the liquor control bills.

In reply, the Attorney-General declared the Government was trying to stop this advertising, and was doing everything possible short of passing prohibitory legislation. All advertisements had to be submitted to the liquor control commission, which censored them and dictated the size they should be. He said that one Winnipeg newspaper, published 313 days in 1929, had liquor advertising on only 55 days. In addition, only 23 other advertisements were passed by the liquor control commission.

B. C. Would Control Fishing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—After securing control of the great fish canning industry of the Canadian Pacific coast, the products of which are shipped all over the world, the British Columbia Government is about to seek control also of the fishing industry, which was vested with the Federal Government at the time of Confederation.

The present arrangement by which fishing is administered from Ottawa and canning from Victoria is regarded as most unsatisfactory. In any case, the provincial authorities feel that, being closer to the industry, they are better able than a distant government to handle it and particularly to conserve the fish supply of the future.

It is proposed now that the Province take over the entire administration of fisheries except the patrol of boundary waters and the protection of fishing waters from foreign fishermen. Negotiations to this end will be opened between the Province and the Dominion shortly.

College Men Get Air Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — Four scholarships to fit young men for careers in commerical aviation have been offered by W. E. Boeing, airplane manufacturer, it was announced here April 29. Undergraduate students beyond the freshman year at approved universities may become candidates for the scholarships, one of which will fit the winner to be a master pilot with 203 hours in the air and 924 hours of ground work.

Contestants for the scholarships will be required to submit essays on one of these subjects: Aviation's contribution to internationalism; the development of air transportation and its possibilities, and the development of safety features on established air transport lines. Courses will be given in the Boeing School of Aeronautics, located here.

NEVADA MAKES USE OF MINERAL STORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—Chemistry and metallurgical science are doing much for Nevada with its overflowing underground storehouses of magnesium salts, bromides, flourspar, sulphur and many other minerals and non-metals.

New uses have been found for barium ore, of which there are several known and immense deposits in Nevada. Barium is now used in the manufacture of non-shatterable windshields, explosives, pigments for paints, for finishing high grade book paper, refining rubber and sugar and a number of other manufactured products. It is now used in considerable quantities in the making of rayon silk. Formerly about the only use found for barium was in connection with cement for shutting off water in oil wells. Manufacturers of ink also are experimenting with barium.

GASOLINE ADVANCED ONE CENT

NEW YORK (AP) — Standard Oil Company of New York and Shell Eastern Petroleum Company, April 29, advanced the price of gasoline one cent a gallon in New York and New England. A similar increase was posted here, April 28, by Tide Water Oil.

SOUTH DAKOTA, DENIED LAKES, MAKES ITS OWN

Dams Deep Valleys and Sets Melting Snow and Ice Filling Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—South Dakota is busy just now remaking itself. The State has gone into the business of manufacturing lakes to fit into spots that seem almost designed especially to receive them.

When nature handed out her gifts to the various sections of the United States, she gave South Dakota many things, but stinted on trees and lake waters. She supplied rivers and mountains and creeks abundantly; she left mineral deposits, artesian wells and fertile soil; and then she bestowed, in one great swoop, mile after mile of rolling plains. But she forgot—the lakes.

These she kept in her apron pocket and spilled them all just after she stepped across the state line into Minnesota. A few blew back into South Dakota, but they alighted right along the border, so close to Minnesota that they seem almost hers by proxy, while back of them the long, broad plains look on thirstily, with hardly a lake to be found.

Now South Dakota people have determined to complete the picture themselves. From every corner of the State requests pour into the Game and Fish Department of the Government at Pierre for assistance in converting some suitable valley or strip of lowland into a body of water that will, in time, have all the picturesque charm of a natural lake.

A few have already been completed, none more beautiful than Sylvan Lake in the Black Hills, which serves as proof that a lake, made through the ingenuity of man, may receive as much admiration from a beauty-loving world as one of natural origin.

Lake Mitchell, recently completed at Mitchell, in eastern South Dakota, is another example of what intelligent planning can accomplish. Two years ago the State erected a dam across Firesteel Creek. Last spring and summer the basin was allowed to fill with melting snow and rain water, and now the lake follows the valley depressions for several miles in an irregular and interesting shore line.

Mitchell is working enthusiastically to improve this new body of water presented to the town. Several thousand small trees have been set out, the Y. M. C. A. has built a cottage on one of the promontories, a lakeside auditorium and recreation hall are under consideration. Boat houses are to be built, a bathing beach has been designated and improved, and municipal golf links are being developed along one side of the lake front.

These two are but illustrations of the activity that is in progress. Sites have been authorized for Highmore Lake, to cover 71 acres, with a maximum depth of 22 feet; for Burke Lake, 30 acres; for Mission Lake, 35 acres, and for Lemon Lake, the largest of them all, which will spread over 135 acres in the northern part of the State.

Land for all of these projects is being donated by local interests, without expense to the State. Similar offers are being received from other communities. South Dakota has definitely embarked on a lake-building program.

FAYETTEVILLE SETS TREES ALONG ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—Business men of Fayetteville, Ark., in the Ozark mountain country, have adopted a program to beautify the highway at least one mile on either side of the town by planting Lombardy poplars, and later other trees and shrubs for five miles.

The state highway department of Missouri, southern Ozarks division, is planting flower beds at intersections of main state and federal highways.

Through the Shepherd of the Hills playgrounds area permanent signs and markers will be set to point out to tourists certain historical facts and places. Plans are being made to publish road maps of the Ozarks with historical points shown on the roads.

UNION CHARTERS REVOKED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Revocation of two more charters of Illinois subdistricts of the United Mine Workers of America and the appointment of provisional officers to take over their affairs was announced April 26 by John L. Lewis, president of the regular international union.

WORLD DRY GROUP MEETS

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The organization committee of the Twentieth International Anti-Alcoholic Congress, meeting in Warsaw, has fixed the date of the next international congress for September, 1931, in Warsaw.

Father Interest in Home Education Stressed in New National Movement

Fathersonians of America to Develop Neglected Element in Building of Successors to Busy Paternal Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Having as its objective the stressing of the father interest in the educational development and training of children in the home, a nation-wide movement, to be known as the Fathersonians of America, has been launched in Pasadena.

The new movement was announced by Dr. F. B. Carruthers, educator, who stated that the plan is to erect practical guidance centers throughout the Nation where graduates of the Boy Scout movement, who are now fathers, may receive assistance through handbooks, brochures, research studies, advisory opinions, consultation, training squads, conferences and church, home and community forms of father-son activity.

The Fathersonian movement still is in the experimental stage, it was explained, although for three years the idea has been in process of conference and development. Its first activity was the publication of a book, "How to Live Life," a study of an 8-year-old boy's attitude, and which states, in part, in its foreword, "The purpose of the book is to teach the father and his son to do better. The father to pay more attention to the son, and the son to do good."

There will be no women members of the Fathersonians, and the whole emphasis will be along the line that there has been too little of the father interest in the educational development and training of children in the home, which fathers have been inclined to delegate to the women's clubs or organizations, said Dr. Carruthers.

"The Fathersonian movement—not an organization, but a permeating idea at the present," said Dr. Carruthers, "asserts that a deeper cause than just the home should be kept in mind, and that is the lack of the father's intelligent, co-operative partnership in the home, thinking that this is the woman's task for the most part. Another extreme notion may prove a stumblingblock, but the Fathersonians have determined that the whole effort shall be put forth on the special and exclusive problem of the father and son relationship, leaving out as far as its particular educational plans are concerned, all that concerns the daughter.

"This being an age of specialization and the father-son bond being the core of good American nationalism," continued Dr. Carruthers, "it has become a determined policy of the founders, whose names will be announced later, to confine all the emphasis upon this one greatly neglected element in the building up of successors to the busy fathers of America."

Chance for All in Education Is Russell's Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—A reaction against "educational aristocracy" was evidenced by speakers attending the thirty-second annual session of the Inland Empire Education Association in Spokane.

In rebuking educators who boast that they have turned students away from their institutions and have reduced their number, often by unjust examinations masquerading in the name of "high standards," William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, maintained that we are not an overeducated people and that education does not breed discontent or a revolutionary spirit, but on the contrary satisfies the individual that he, at least, has had his share of opportunity.

"It is up to us to see that every American citizen has his chance," said Dean Russell. "Unrest and discontent are expressed by people who say they never had a chance.

"Entrance tests should depend upon effort rather than upon ability. No tests should be used for the elimination of anybody. That is un-American. Tests we should have, but they should be used to encourage rather than to discourage. An educator should not hold students back, but should cheer them on."

Dean Russell, who has served on educational commissions in Russia, China, and other countries, brought to the conference some practical illustrations of the part education plays in helping to solve the problem of world peace. A school primer of one country that taught animosity toward a neighbor, under the guise of patriotism, was contrasted with a primer of another country that maintained a fairly tolerant attitude toward its so-called enemies, emphasizing rather the needless waste and suffering caused by war.

"When we are children," said Dean Russell, "we have no animosity at all toward the children of other countries. My children played happily with foreign children, even though they could not understand their language. There was not the slightest friction bearing upon race problems. This feeling of racial animosity happens somewhere between childhood and adulthood.

"The problem of world peace is not an idle dream. If education has anything to do with this problem, it is up to schoolmasters to face the problem squarely."

Oregon to Preserve Roadside Woodland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—After having it brought sharply to their attention that an automobile tourist can cross Oregon from north to south and from east to west without once entering or seeing the huge forests that account for much of the State's wealth, citizens are now busily organizing a state-wide "Save Oregon Scenery League."

The league will have for its purpose the setting aside of certain areas of forest land through which highways pass, as parks, to be left untouched, and further will publicize these areas so that visitors may be induced to drive through them.

Eric W. Allen, dean of the school of journalism at the University of Oregon, is a leader in the movement, and has already made an extensive study of the scenic and recreational phases of the highway system. He pointed out the fact that unless specially directed, tourists may now drive through the State and miss the forests, and that unless steps are taken immediately, in a short time all forests bordering on highways may be demolished.

The movement has the indorsement of H. B. Van Duzer and Judge Robert W. Sawyer, both members of the State Highway Commission; J. C. Ainsworth, president of the United States National Bank of Portland, and many others.

CHANGES SUGGESTED FOR BAR ASSOCIATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Discussion of a reorganization of the American Bar Association is increasing. There is need for change to make the organization of the American Bar more representative in character, declares the association's journal in its current issue. Establishment of a Chamber of Delegates as the official legislative body of the association is one of the proposals receiving consideration.

Pirate Streams Robbing Farms of Rich Soils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBIA, Ia.—With the help of federal aid provided by the Capper-Ketchum Act of 1928, steps are being taken to rehabilitate four near-by farming counties whose top soil has nearly all been carried off by pirate streams.

In addition to preventing further loss of fertility, the measure under way will cut down the flow of silt into the Mississippi River which for many years has caused a problem in the Mississippi Valley.

After a conference of the leading farmers and business men of Monroe, Wapello, Makaska and Appanoose Counties, P. C. Weichman, who has had 10 years' experience in soil improvement in this State, was chosen as general supervisor of soil improvement for the four counties.

Mr. Weichman's salary will be paid from funds made available by the Capper-Ketchum Act, which provided an annual appropriation of $1,500,000 to promote the improvement of agriculture through the extension departments of agricultural colleges.

The immediate problem is to check erosion, and the farmers will be taught to construct dams in the ditches and gullies which have been caused by the rain. In many places these are 8 and 10 feet deep. The dams will be built with poles, brush and straw, all of which the farmer can find at hand. When the dams are built the gullies will refill, and erosion will to an extent remedy the damage it has done.

Oklahoma Farm Survey Shows Heavy Soil Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Of the 16,000,000 acres of land in cultivation in this State, 13,000,000 are losing their fertility as a result of soil erosion, it was disclosed by a survey by the experimental station of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

As a result of these findings, plans are being made at the college for an extensive soil reclamation and conservation campaign, to "carry the facts to the people of the State and to offer advice and help."

Three measures are recommended to correct the situation. The first is terracing, the second the use of winter-cover crops and summer "catch" or leguminous crops, such as mungbeans, soybeans and cowpeas, which improve the soil and retain moisture. The third is judicious pasturage, coupled with the growing of forage crops.

Mexico Increases Its SchoolExpenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Tamaulipas, Emilio Portes Gil's home state, spent 25 pesos per school child in 1927, the latest year for which education statistics are available for all the states. Tamaulipas now has increased its appropriation for 1930 over 1929.

After Tamaulipas came the western border state of Sonora, then Yucatan, Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Coahuila, all of which but Yucatan touch the American border. In Mexico the most important educational program is that carried on through the entire country by the Federal Government, especially in the case of the elementary rural schools.

The case of Yucatan is noteworthy by contrast. It is one of the states with the fewest federal schools in the entire country, but it ranks third in the amount of money spent annually per school child, even though this amount is a mere 13 pesos a year.

BRITAIN STARTS FIRST TRACK-LAYING TRAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The first track-laying train to be used in Britain was recently put into service by the London and North Eastern Railway Company. It consists of a power van, a saw trolley, a train trolley, and the track-layer proper. Its power van is a petrol driven generating set, which provides the electric current for the various motors operating the track-layer.

The saw trolley cuts the ends of the sleepers simultaneously as the track is moved along. The track-layer proper is a 12-wheeled vehicle on which is mounted a cantilever crane.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; selling outfit furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "V" CO., 56 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

30-ROOM HOTEL
Thoroughly equipped and completely furnished; doing a prosperous business; located in an active industrial center; proprietor retiring from business. Phone, write or wire BROCKWAY-MECKLENBURG CO. Billings, Montana.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED—Over 30 years of age, to sell genuine Webster's Dictionary on easy payments to selected persons in offices and homes; new 1930 Atlas of the World included without extra charge: unique combination of high merit. Address G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 140 E. 46th—Two attractively furnished rooms, kitchenette, bath, radio; hotel service optional; bargain. Caledonia 5969.

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ARTIST recently from Paris; oil portraits, ivory miniatures from life, photographs or daguerreotypes; acceptance subject approval; terms moderate. KASSEL, 1 West 67th, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

AMERICAN VISITORS TO ENGLAND!
Chauffeur ready to meet you on arrival and/or drive you anywhere during your stay. Please write MRS. GOVER, 38a Gloucester Road, London, S. W. 7, England.

PLEASANT VIEW, CONCORD—$6.00 round trip from Christian Science church, Falmouth St., Boston, daily 9 a. m.; 7-pass. Packard. Phone Beacon 4309.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

TO LET furnished, 4-room bungalow, $300 season; Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Phone mornings—Fieldstone 1361, L. I., N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY P. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 280 B'way, New York City. Telepnone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 10 E. 33rd, New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIPTIONS taken for all magazines, Strutwear hosiery for men and women, Sterling hair nets, greeting cards. CHARLES L. SCHIRMER, 230 N. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home. A complete service for your car. Transients welcomed.
MOTOR CAR SERVICE CO.
338 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Watch for Socony Pumps.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

Main Street Hairdressing Parlor
Eugene Permanent Waving
9½ Main Street, Kingston, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE (white) about May 15th; gardener-chauffeur, cook-housekeeper; no laundry; family two adults; Connecticut summer home; excellent accommodations; considerate treatment; reply giving experience, references and wages desired. M-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

OPPORTUNITY for man and wife; 70 acres; 8-room house, abundant fruit, garden, cow, poultry, dining room seating 30 people; will divide earnings on poultry and dining room the rest free in exchange for care of healthy owner; near summer school; full particulars furnished. Christian Scientists preferred. W. S. MYGRANT, Saugerties, N. Y.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Secretary-stenographer with some experience; good opportunity for advancement. E. D. LUTHER (personal), Room 417, 42 Church Street.

NURSE—Infant and child; thoroughly experienced; city reference; Christian Scientist preferred; services from June 1st. 225 West 86th St., New York City. Apt. 115, Susquehanna 5650.

THERE is a quiet, refined home in the country, 35 minutes from New York, where a young woman willing to share household duties (no laundry) in part payment for board, may become a guest. Box S-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMAN capable of taking charge of workroom making and remodeling gowns for high-class trade; references. Box P-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG GIRL to assist housekeeper, generally useful; willing; strong. MRS. HENRY HULL, Lyme, Conn.

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CENTER MORICHES, Long Island—8-room furnished house on water, double garage, large lawn, abundant shade, all improvements; $1000 May to November. Z. L. FOSTER.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 12 Storer Avenue, 2nd floor—2-family house, 5 rooms, sun porch, bath, fireplace; garage; near station, Park section, Quackenbush. N. R. 1873-W.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

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SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation; delicious table and moderate prices; oil burners and open fireplaces in both houses; Italian garden adds charm summer and winter; booklet. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

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CORNER house, new, 6 rooms and bath, also toilet on first floor, Petro oil burner, hot water heater; garage; plot 50x100. R. CARLSON, 419 Allen Street, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE, Wyoming—2200 acres cattle, sheep or dairy ranch; near Big Horn Mountain dude ranches; 300 acres irrigated, in good going condition; price $60,000, one-third down, balance 5%. Write Box 125, Clearmont, Wyoming.

FOR SALE—Attractive home, 7 rooms, hardwood floors, large living room with fireplace; 2-car garage; owner leaving town. MRS. WM. PRATT, 141 Lenox Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

GREAT NECK
Long Island, N. Y.
Residential Properties For Sale or Rent
Distinctive and Charming Homes
Waterfront and Inland Estates
Advise your requirements.
ARTHUR F. RAUSCH
Northern Boulevard at Great Neck, N. Y.
Phone: Great Neck 2010

KINGSTON, N. Y.
FOR SALE—Beautiful 14-room summer home at Ashokan, N. Y., furnished or unfurnished, with or without 400 acres of ground; large stone porch; beautiful lawn, trees and flowers. E. F. BOGART, 134 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.

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HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

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ROOMS AND BOARD

Attractive Rooms, Excellent Meals
Residential section, yet close to stores and places of amusement.
Reasonable rates based on transient or longer accommodation.
FOREST GROVE ARMS
71 Grove, Cor. Forest St. Tel 3-9021
STAMFORD, CONN.

BALDWIN, L. I., N. Y.—Private home, well furnished, large room, bath, shower; excellent meals. 10 Soper Ave. Tel. Freeport 3702.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive home within walking distance of business section. MISS FANNIE A. FARGO, 484 Delaware. TU. 5841.

NEW YORK CITY, MADISON AVE., 193—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, BATH, SUITABLE 2 OR 3; SPLENDID FOOD.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 350-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Pleasant room for one or two, Christian Scientists preferred, in small family; reasonable terms. Address MRS. CONRAD HIBBELER, 5 Bolmer Place, Forest Hills, or phone Boulevard 9127.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 203 W. 107th (2-C)—Comfortable, attractive, 2-room suite or single; business people; elevator.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—To let, large furnished bedroom with housekeeping privileges, home atmosphere; also 1 bedroom, permanent or transients. 424 7th St. Phone 2878.

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ELDERLY lady takes mending, repairing dresses; plain sewing, altering, making new draperies, curtains; best work, very reasonable, in her home. WEBER, Apartment 41, 244 West 99th Street, New York City.

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CHAUFFEUR, first class, 38. Protestant, married, 15 years' experience driving on high-grade cars; 6 years in last place; very best references; keeps cars in excellent condition. McKNIGHT, Regent 8817-W after 6 p. m. (Boston).

FIFTEEN years' sales and semi-executive, wishes position with future or assistant to gentleman with own business. D-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Employment by man with 28 years' experience in sales and as sales manager, best of references. H-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISH nursery governess or governess desires position; 8 years' experience; fond of children; free to travel. A-90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY unencumbered, experienced nursery-governess, supervising housekeeper offers loyal services. JACOB, 3456 Broadway, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary—Efficient, rapid; excellent references. Box Z-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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DEVELOP Social Assurance; Individuality; Poise; social coaching, conversation, repartee, story telling; your individual problem handled. Est. 18 years. BEVERLY COLFAX (Mlle. Louise), Park Central Hotel N. Y. Circle 8000.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Fondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0286.

EMMA DUNN has been asking questions in these columns for some time. Harriet S. Hagen has answered by studying Miss Dunn's simple method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature. MISS HAGEN is now teaching this method at 1253 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 2446.

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—3 to 6 rooms housekeeping; private house; no lease; every convenience; fine location. 96 Locust Ave. N. R. 2758.

NEW YORK CITY, 26 West 97th Street—Furnished 3 rooms, large kitchen; sunny; $15; close to church. BLAKE.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Park Spa Confectionery
We Aim to Make Our
Luncheons and Sodas
the Very Best
331 STATE STREET
3 doors below the Cameo.

WATKIN'S
ART and FURNITURE
STORE
68 CANNON STREET
Barnum 3501

ENNA JETTICK
in Stock—AAAA to EEE
Dover Shoes for Men, 5.00
FOSTER SYSTEM CO.

We carry a full line of HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Liedle's Delicatessen

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

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National Baby Week
April 28 to May 3
Special values in everything for Baby, and a useful little gift with every purchase in the Baby Shop, all this week.
Second Floor

Made-at-home Candies, Confectionery, Ice Cream, Sandwiches and Salads.
Special Luncheon Served from 11:30 to 2 and 5 to 7
LANE'S Inc. *Confectionette*
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The Laundry with Quality and System
Telephone Bar 2398
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 Broad Street
LIEFELD BROS. Bridgeport, Conn.

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
Jobbing a Specialty
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SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

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BEDSPREAD, $1.95
Two dainty chintz patterns, each in four color combinations, for full or twin size beds. Drapes to match, $1.10.
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Jewelers and Silversmiths
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Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
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The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
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Diamonds *English Silver* *China*
Main Street at John

LOMA
for Lawns and Gardens
BURRITT BRIDGEPORT

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WATSON BUILDING
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An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

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Furniture Moth-Proofed and Guaranteed for Three Years

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FLORING FLOWERS
714 Main Street

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"Chicken Pie Twice a Day Every Day"
Hot Luncheon—Tea—Supper
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983 Main St. (Opposite Fox's)

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Opposite the Allyn Theater
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home Cooking

THE LAURELETTE in STEIGER'S
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DENNISTON & SON
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559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

Evening Slippers of Rare Beauty and Quality
Exquisite Hosiery
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CONNECTICUT

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Safe Deposit Dept. *Foreign Exchange*
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The Home National Bank
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Perfection Is Our Aim
The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

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Complete Service—Small Bridge Parties or Large Formal Dinners. Ask us for sample menus.
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for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

A Complete Laundry Service
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
BIRCHE'S CITY LAUNDRY
COLONY STREET

A. S. Thomas & Company
Featuring our own
DRESS SECTION
We invite your inspection.

The Cherniack Co.
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Buy Your Golf Supplies, Baseball and Tennis Goods from the Leading Sporting Goods Store
ALLING RUBBER CO.
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Vallier's Socony Station
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Good Service 139 STATE ST.

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JEPSON'S BOOK STORE
COLONY STREET

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REDFERN CORSELETTES and GIRDLES for Summer. New models—light weight and cool, 5.00
Munsingwear Hosiery—New Summer Colors
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HAVE you tried Coleman's new offering in skin creams? Cleansing and finishing. We have the complete line. Phone
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Fine Portraits
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Hats that are in Vogue for the season
178 Court Street Young Building

There is style in haircuts
Try ours and see for yourself
Cappello Barber Shop
358 MAIN STREET *(5 Barbers)*

Walk-Over
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WOMANS APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN
Complete Line of Pine Tree Products

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Paints and Wall Paper
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CLEANING *and* DYEING CO.
Known for
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469 MAIN STREET Phone 2263
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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

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THE LOGAN SHOE SHOP
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Keser's
FLOWER SHOP
170 Court St. Telephone 1513

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HIGHLAND
VELLUM
The CRANSTON CO.

Middletown Fish Market
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Gulbransen
Atwater Kent RADIOS
Majestic
General Electric Refrigerators
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We Serve You . . .
HEAD and FOOT
Try Our New Hat Cleaning Department
SHOE HOSPITAL
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RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
MACK'S STORE
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Can you fully enjoy this summer without a convenient
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$10.00 to $125.00
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We Carry
Interwoven Socks
for MEN
3 for $1 50c—75c—$1
WUCHERT & LAKE
Formerly with Besse System Store
142 MAIN ST. Opposite Strand Theatre

The DAVIS CO.
169 MAIN STREET
Correct Apparel for Women

D. MILLER & CO.
Bromley's Net Curtains
1.50, 1.79, 5.00
26 CHURCH STREET Phone 4650

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JOHN BROWN, INC
ESTABLISHED 1870
FINE LEATHERWARE
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Established 1885
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Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET

Interwoven Socks
Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD
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Empire Quality Market
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New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
138 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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Extraordinary Sale
Special Purchase of
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Broadcloth, Poplin, Oxford
SHIRTS
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Genuine $2.50 and $3.00 Values; Full Cut, Finest Workmanship. All Sizes, Collar Attached.
$1.75
3 for $5
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
J. Johnson & Sons
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May Sale of Linens and Beddings
With Values Galore in Lovely Imported Things for Your Linen Closet.
Linens—Beddings, First Floor

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COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

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De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 7-4744
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THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
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Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
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Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1906
956 Chapel Street 6-7475

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Peterson INC. NEW LONDON CONN.
Confectioners & Caterers
2-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET Tel. 2-2220

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
State Street, Near to Post Office
Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

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Books for Everybody
Cards—Gifts—Stationery
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

The WOMAN'S SHOPPE
Smart ENSEMBLES for SPRING
in
Tweeds—Silks—Fabrics
236 STATE STREET Tel. 9518

The Mayflower Tea Room
14 MERIDIAN ST., Opposite Y. M. C. A.
HOME COOKING
Breakfast — Luncheon — Dinner
8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
May Club Sale of DINNERWARE
Dinner sets of beauty and dignified charm . . . imported china and American semi-porcelain . . . exquisite decorations. Both open stock and standard sets included.
Special Prices at Club Plan Terms. No Extra Charge
Chinaware—Now Located in Basement

Sporting Goods Store
Everything for Athletics
Agents for Spalding Bros.
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—SPECIAL—
Framed English Prints
$1.45
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Bags ✦ Scarfs ✦ Millinery
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Tel. 456

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Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
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NORWALK, CONN.

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Bostonian and Footsaver Shoes for Men
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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
61 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

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in connection with
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FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
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Tel. 3201

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
122 Washington Street So. Norwalk

JOSEPH DAVIS
Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Sicaelbaums
STAMFORD, CONN.
205-211 ATLANTIC ST.
DRY GOODS and WOMEN'S APPAREL
The Store of
Quality, Service and Value

The ELL SHOP
252 ATLANTIC STREET
Gowns, Millinery, Wraps
PHONE 4291

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
CLOTHING *of* CHARACTER
Haberdashers of Distinction
Phone 3-4188 DAVENPORT SQ.
STAMFORD, CONN.

Windsor Market
R. E. WIER AND SON
75 Main St., Stamford, Conn.
Meats, Poultry, Fruit and Vegetables
Tel. 213

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

M. Moltash & Son
Incorporated
STAMFORD, CONN.
Announce
The Collegienne Salon
THIRD FLOOR
Real
Collegiate Fashions
for Girls 11 to 17!

The NEW
Spring Styles
displayed in the magnificent new setting
of
The C. O. Miller Co.
NEW BUILDING

STRAW HATS
Smartly Styled—Black and Newest Colors
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: GEORGES CLEMENCEAU.

Where: France.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A great French statesman, affectionately and admiringly called by his contemporaries, "the Tiger of France." How to measure the achievement of this amazing personality whose incomitable spirit typified the very spirit of his native land? How to estimate the life work of a man who was, in the course of his 88 years, physician, soldier, teacher, author, playwright, journalist, twice Premier of France?

He was born in the province of La Vendée, in the west of France, on the Bay of Biscay; having received a good education, he went to Paris to study medicine. Soon after, having read the theories of John Stuart Mill, and being fired with enthusiasm "to see what a real republic looked like," he sailed for the United States in 1866, when he was 26. Remaining for three years in and about New York City, M. Clemenceau was an intent observer of conditions in America at the close of the Civil War, correspondent for a Paris newspaper, practicing physician, diligent student in the New York Public Library, teacher of French and horsemanship at a girls' school in Connecticut.

Back in Paris, he settled in the Montmartre district of the city and there entered politics. Soon occurred the siege of Paris and the occupation of the city by the Prussian troops. After the establishment of the Third Republic, he was elected a member of the General Assembly, and so enabled to vote against the peace settlement which Bismarck imposed upon a defeated France. Clemenceau rose rapidly in power and position and, when elected to the Chamber of Deputies, became known as an extreme radical. Not content with the influence exerted by his eloquence, he entered the field of journalism and hotly pursued in the pages of the papers which he edited the policy of preparedness. He could not forget the humiliations of 1871 and, on the floor of the Senate and in vigorous print, warned France that Germany intended war, and pleaded for the security of liberty and peace.

It is impossible here to follow consecutively the career of this man who was a power in France, who overturned more cabinets than any other single individual or group of individuals. During his first Premiership that Germany intended war and he took a strong stand in favor of the absolute separation of church and state. His second Premiership marked the height of his career, for it was then that his leadership infused new courage into the heart of France, staggering under the burdens of the World War. No one, presumably, disputes the title of Clemenceau to be called "Pere de la Victoire." Of the Clemenceau of the Versailles Conference, dubious of the idealism for which President Wilson gave his all, no space remains to write. Suffice it to say that, to the end, the "Tiger" was consistently loyal to his convictions, even if, as appears to some people, they were mistaken; that, even in his remote and lovely garden, which he had coaxed from the very sands of La Vendée, he was active and alert in his desire to see those convictions exemplified.

In Lighter Vein

Disappointed

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Mistress: "Yes, he thought it was this week."

Fair Trade

There had been several earthquake shocks in a certain district; so a married couple sent their little boy to an uncle who lived out of the danger zone. A day or two later they received a telegram:

"Am returning your boy — send earthquake."—*Pearson's.*

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My radio works perfectly
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But if a skeptic happens in
The wavelengths moan and groan.

My dog is always full of tricks
When no one is around,
But if we are having company
He's just a silly hound!
—*Chicago Daily News.*

Appropriately Named

"What is the name of your car?"

"I call her 'Shasta.'"

"Because she's a 'daisy'?"

"No; because she has to have gas, she has to have oil, she has to have air, she has to have something all the time."

Hummel, Hamburg

"What is that man doing?"
"It is the head waiter of the cafe shopping with his wife."

A Quotation for Today

WHAT is difficulty? Only a word indicating the degree of strength requisite for accomplishing particular objects; a mere notice for the necessity for exertion.
—SAMUEL WARREN.

A Word a Day

Latent

This adjective is used to express the thought of "lying hid, concealed," being derived from the Latin *latere*, "to lie hid."

"Dormant" is often given as a synonym for "latent," but there is this discrimination: the former may be applied to that which is present—as a sleeping person—without manifesting activity; the latter designates that which is present without showing itself, as, "Dante often has a latent meaning by the side of an evident one." "Potential" is also regarded as very close in meaning; but we must observe that this word is properly applied to that which exists in possibility, not in actuality.

La'-tent is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in gate, *e* as in recent.

"His latent musical ability made him a potential grand opera star."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Manila, P. I.

A FILIPINO from an inland province came into Manila one "fiesta" day, accompanied by his little daughter. It was no doubt a day which had been eagerly anticipated and "saved up for" for months before, and they made the most of it. Though there were no friends or relatives to visit they thoroughly enjoyed the long day, seeing all they could of the thrilling sights.

The hours flew by all too quickly and when it was nearly time to meet the big passenger bus which was to get them back to their "barrio" they found themselves still quite a distance from the corner where the conductor had told them to wait. They took a carretella, in order to hurry the faster, but even though the driver urged his pony to its utmost, they were late. Though they waited nearly an hour, and it was growing very dark, no other bus appeared going their way.

In a strange, bewildering city, not knowing what to do next, the father was much distressed, and the little girl was soon sobbing openly as they wandered disconsolately down the street.

A woman who has lived for many years in the Philippines and who understands its people as few outsiders do was just entering her gate as the two came by. Seeing that something seemed to be very wrong she questioned the man, and got from him the whole story. Immediately she took charge of them, and with great kindness gave them food, and made room for them among her servants for the night. The next morning they were provided with a lunch and were shown where to catch the earliest bus leaving for their province.

A few months passed and the incident was seemingly forgotten, when one day this same Filipino came to the door that had given him shelter, carrying with him a present to the "kind and good Señora"—two rare and exquisite orchid plants in full flower.

He admitted having walked most of the long way, as the fare for a ticket meant weeks of saving, and expected to walk most of the way back. He also told of being stopped on the way by an automobile full of "rich Americanos" who greatly admired his orchids and urged him to sell them, offering him a sum that was utter magnificence to him, but the orchids were all he had with which to express his gratitude to the Señora and he would not part with them except to her.

The Welcome Wagon Lady

Atlanta, Ga.

THE writer recently moved to this city. After an apartment had been found and things were being put in order, a lady came to the door and asked if the tenant wasn't a new resident.

Upon confirming this, she said she had come to deliver an "official welcome." She explained that whatever she could do to be of service in any way, to furnish directions about the city, to the stores, etc., would be a great privilege. She then handed the writer letters of welcome from the mayor and from the Chamber of Commerce, and revealed her identity as the hostess of the city of Atlanta (sometimes called "The Welcome Wagon Lady").

Next, she summoned a Negro boy, who brought a basket with gifts of welcome from different stores. There was, for instance, a loaf of bread from a bakery, a quart of milk from a dairy, butter from another—and others too numerous to mention. The morning paper was presented for two weeks.

This spirit of friendliness, of service, of helpfulness, so warmed the newcomer that she desires the opportunity to share it and to confess that it has taken away the lonely feeling of a stranger in a strange city.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Odds and Ends

Cotton Luggage

Cotton fabrics are supplanting leather in the manufacture of luggage in order to lighten the weight, about 35,000,000 square yards being used annually for that purpose.

Daylight Saving

Daylight saving time will be wholly or partly adopted in 16 states of the Union this year and in Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal.

Municipal Golf Courses

Illinois has 30 municipal golf courses, 10 of them being located in the vicinity of Chicago.

Guggenheim Fellowships

Fellowships with a total value of more than $200,000 have been granted to 85 scholars and artists for study abroad by the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

Valuable Note

A £1 Engish treasury note carried by Sir John Alcock in his transatlantic flight in June, 1919, now is valued at £50.

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: Among the things of life which puzzle the little boy is why it is necessary to wash his hands before eating when he has to use a fork anyhow.

London Opinion: A culinary expert describes "What to do with Left Over Pancakes." If rigid, they can be tried on the gramophone, and if flexible they make excellent kettle-holders.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Prisons: Two Pictures

"STEEL helmets—machine guns—barbed wire—tear-gas bombs!" No, this is not a scene from "Journey's End" or any other picture of the western front. Merely a list of stage properties taken from a report of the current drama at Ohio State Penitentiary. Indeed, it has come to be regarded as an almost typical scene in an American prison. But the same day's news furnishes a contrasting picture. "Work in the open air—no walls—modern buildings—trusted until proved unworthy!" This scene is portrayed by phrases picked at random from a story in The Christian Science Monitor about McNeil Island, the federal prison in Puget Sound.

Filling in these two pictures in greater detail, here are some brush strokes on the firetrap at Columbus, gleaned from the "Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories" for 1929:

> The second striking characteristic of this prison is the idleness. Not only are the shops old but they are overcrowded. Even so, there is not enough work for the large population, and from 1200 to 2000 men are on the idle list.

And in contrast is this from the Monitor's account of conditions at McNeil Island:

> From the very inception of the prison, all labor of every kind was done by the inmates, and everyone was kept so busy that escapes were few, and from the first day of its existence until now not a single riot or uprising of any kind has been known there.

Is this not enough to explain why there has been a succession of riots at one place while at the other prisoners "often go 100 miles from the prison after supplies, and frequently without guards, but they always return"? The Ohio picture is not entirely black, and where ways have been devised to keep the men employed it has been found possible even to let them work under supervision of their fellows; but when, as in so many other prisons, there is enforced and degenerating idleness, fires worse than that which destroyed more than 300 men there last week are bound to smolder.

Is not work the key to the difference between Columbus and McNeil Island? Then why is not this proven remedy generally adopted? Let the "Handbook" answer:

> Ohio has had the same difficulties in developing prison industries under the state-use system that other states have had. . . . The obstacles which selfish interests, representing both free labor and organized manufactures, have been able to put in the way of prison industries should be removed.

McNeil Island has another answer:

> At the time this material was gathered only four prisoners out of nearly 1000 were in confinement during the daytime. No escape from the Honor Farm has taken place for more than two years.

Farming, rather than factory production which competes with plants outside, seems to be one solution, and it is encouraging to learn that federal and state penal authorities are working in that direction, although at a woefully slow pace.

But surely something can be done even where lack of space makes factory production necessary. Unfair competition with outside industries is admittedly harmful. Yet progress has been made in finding ways to make prison production fair to free labor, and certainly no state should rest until it has explored every possibility in this direction. In addition to the benefits of keeping prisoners busy and facilitating their re-entrance to society as trained workers there is an opportunity to let them earn something with which to compensate those they have injured or help their own families. America can have Ohio state penitentiaries, or it can have McNeil Islands. Which does it want?

A Meadow Lark in Rain

THE day was bleak and overcast with cloud, and the wind chill—as sometimes must chance when the year is at spring, and reluctant to advance. Now and again there fell a sudden flurry of rain, beating shrewdly upon meadow and woodland, and passing in grayness to westward. The early flowers were drenched with coldness, and the white trilliums, heavy laden, bent their so lovely heads near to the loam that mothered them. It was a day on which the hasteners, the friends and wards of April, repent them of the eagerness of yesterday, that drew or sped them forth to greet her. The beetle, whose wing sheaths are of changing ebony, cowered in his clod. The violets beside the pasture fence restrained their buds. The gauzes of the wild bee were benumbed. And all things paused to wait a better time—all things save only one. There was a meadow lark that sang as though the sun were out, and the rain had never been, as though the wind were but a breeze, and the day dearly grateful.

A meadow lark against a gray day, on a gray pole, in a gray wind, whose song was golden! And what these lyric cousins of the blackbird found for perches, that they might sing in the rain, before ever there was telephone or telegraph, none may surely say—but it is certain that they sang. For it is given to them, as of old habit, to see beyond the cloud, and if there is a bird beloved of the people, it is this one, nor is the reason for our affection difficult to riddle. Now what is storm—they seem to ask in singing—but that which quickens the young grass and clothes the tree again? And what is storm—they pour the question forth in sudden, joyous melody—but the correlative of sunshine and a nest in the pasture? It is not a challenge, this song of theirs, as some will have it, but an acceptance. There is no braggart note in aught of it, brave though it is. All the promised richness and beauty of the year, the days that are golden as song, seem evident to them, and a gray day but incidental to this fulfillment.

There was a meadow lark that sang as though the sun were out, on a gray day, in a gray wind—with a providential telephone pole beneath the light-hearted feet of him, and more of melody in his spirit than he could well express, strive as he might and as he did. And certain of us, passing in the rain, impatient of the weather, listened and looked toward him—and were taught to smile.

Prohibition Among the Masses

THE New York Times, which is normally an earnest critic of prohibition fairly to be classed among the opponents of that method of dealing with the liquor evil, deserves both compliment and commendation upon its publication last Sunday of a full-page article by Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army in America, dealing with the results of prohibition as the workers of that organization have observed them.

The great evil of the liquor traffic in its flourishing days in the United States was economic. The cost of the drinking habit, and the effects upon the efficiency of the worker, fell most heavily upon that section of humanity least able to sustain it. The workers of the Salvation Army in the great cities of America came, and still do come, into constant contact with the working classes, and particularly with those who are just on the narrow border line between self-support and abject poverty. It is one of the great glories of the Army that its attitude toward those to whom it brings help is not of a lofty and patronizing character, but always manifests a spirit of friendliness and equality. It may well be doubted whether there is in the United States today any body of men and women who can speak with such authority as to the effects of prohibition among those who are the least prosperous of its people.

The definite effects observed by the members of the Army are the things which give chief value to Commander Booth's article. But before enumerating them it may be worth while to quote her summing up of the liquor problem as it stands today:

> Among those who live by basic labor, prohibition has eliminated the worst evils previously originating from drink. The reason is economic. These men cannot afford to pay for reliable liquor at seventy-five cents a drink, and in any event reliable liquor is more difficult to obtain. It has been said that in the evasion of the Eighteenth Amendment there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. The position of the Salvation Army is that drink is not a blessing of which prohibition deprives citizens who are entitled to it. We regard drink as a danger from which the citizen and his home have been wisely defended.
>
> The statement that indulgence in liquor and consequent evasion of the Eighteenth Amendment vary inversely as the wealth of the families involved means that the mass of the Nation engaged upon the production and consumption of commodities is not to be held responsible for the bootlegging, the rumrunning and the disobedience to law which have been so widely advertised for the purpose of discrediting a beneficent measure or reform.

Among the economic results of prohibition observed by the Salvation Army these may be summarized from Commander Booth's article:

In New York, before prohibition, the Salvation Army would gather in from 1200 to 1300 alcoholics in a single night. Prohibition immediately reduced this number to 400;

Drinking in the Bowery district has dropped to less than one-half what it was prior to prohibition;

In the Memorial Hotel in that region, run by the Army, and housing 4800 men a week, there are not more than four or five cases of intoxication weekly, or one in 1000;

In Chicago a test was made by the Army in its Industrial Home, with its Saturday night patrons. One week there were two drunks, the next week none at all, out of 120 guests;

In the Palace Hotel in the same city, also maintained by the Army, a report of epidemic led to examination of 500 inmates by an independent physician. No one was under the influence of liquor;

In Cincinnati and Jersey City an officer familiar with both places writes:

> Prior to prohibition it was a rare exception for one of our men to have a savings bank account, whereas for the past ten years there are at least 600 per cent more savings accounts.

Commander Booth admits with regret the growth of drinking in the homes of the wealthy, but calls attention to the small section of society thus represented. Her comment on the so-called riotous section of New York, with its white lights, is so sane that it seems worthy of quotation:

> But if we take the great mass of the people who attend the theaters and the movie houses and return home by train and car and subway, it is absolutely true that on nine evenings out of ten and in nine cases out of ten they are bone dry.

Testimony of this character is authoritative. It is convincing because it is not in any sense the utterance of a doctrinaire. The Commander of the Salvation Army of course knows little or nothing of what goes on in those homes represented by the 5 per cent of the people who pay the higher grades of income taxes, but she does know what is going on among the masses. The testimony she gives is both useful and convincing.

Tariff Controversy: British Style

ALL the omens in Great Britain point to the conclusion that the political parties will soon be lining up for a great conflict on the issue of free trade versus protection. Since their decisive defeat on this question in 1923 the Conservative leaders have been shy about it, though a majority of them still hope to see the day when a tariff policy will be adopted. But recently, through influences outside the party, they have been forced into the open.

A determined press campaign has been waged, one group of publicists urging a protective tariff against all foreign manufactured goods, another and a more vehement group clamoring for free trade within the Empire and taxes on all foreign imports, including food. The cry has won more attention than it would have done at other times owing to the condition of trade. Many persons have been disposed to say: "Things cannot be much worse than they are. Let us try protection."

Those who favor this view are willing enough to concede that free trade is sound in theory, but declare that it will not work when all other countries cling to high tariffs. They point to the unfairness of subjecting British manufacturers to competition against dumped goods or goods made by sweated foreign labor in countries which are unwilling to take British wares in return.

In response to this outcry Mr. Baldwin has already committed the Conservative Party to the policy known as "safeguarding," under which any industry is invited to apply for special protection. He has refused to pledge himself to taxes on food, but he promises that if he is returned to power he will discuss the fiscal issue at an imperial conference, and that, if he then comes to an agreement with the Dominions involving food taxes, it shall be submitted to a referendum of the people.

By British free traders this declaration of policy is regarded as a challenge. The instant effect has been to bring the Liberals closer to those Labor leaders who share with them the view that free trade is essential to the prosperity of Britain. Luncheons have been given at Philip Snowden's official residence at which members of the Government have been talking the matter over with Liberals, and already the common danger seems to have provided the basis of a working alliance.

Counterblasts to the press propaganda are beginning to appear. The soil of Great Britain, it is being pointed out, cannot feed her population or provide the raw materials for her manufactures. She lives by her exports—that is to say, by her capacity to import cheap materials, to manufacture cheaply, and so sell her products at the lowest price abroad. How can she do this if the cost of living is raised by taxed food and taxed articles of daily use? What is the good of protecting this industry and that industry if the rising costs of materials, living, and labor so send up the cost of production that Britain can no longer export the wherewithal to pay for her imports?

Nor is it only as a menace to industry and commerce that the free traders are preparing to resist protection. They regard it also as a grave danger to politics. They can think of no greater disaster to British public life than that politics should become the instrument and the plaything of business seeking tariff favors.

Timely Timelessness

"WOULD you," asks Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis of the University of California, "believe that events now transpiring are among the factors which decided Cæsar to cross the Rubicon?"

Don't answer too quickly. There is no catch in the question, and those who reply in the negative may sometime find themselves in the class of the scoffers who punished Galileo and the doubters who thought the Wright brothers just a little bit unbalanced. Now, Dr. Lewis himself is not certain that he believes entirely in what he has suggested, but unquestionably he is touching the outer nebulæ of a big idea. Dr. Lewis speaks not as a philosopher, but as a distinguished physicist, and when he advances this rather startling deduction he contends that he is only applying to human affairs the conclusions which are being soundly established in physics and chemistry.

In a word, Dr. Lewis advances a new theory of time. In the traditional, everyday idea of time, events seemed to take place in a cumulative series of happenings, the present being related to the past by the forward flow of time, much like the front car of a train is linked to the caboose. That is what Dr. Lewis would call simply a one-way time—an antiquated theory. Time rather, he contends, is a two-way process, the past and the future continuously merging into the present.

Thus, as Dr. Lewis carries forward his argument, the present is pulled into existence by the future as much as it is pushed into existence by the past. It is for this reason, he concludes, that the astronomer is able to calculate with the same method and the same precision an eclipse which will take place a thousand years in the future, or an eclipse which has occurred a thousand years in the past. It is for this reason, he explains further, that a movie of the motions of the solar system could run backward and yet obey Newtonian laws as satisfactorily as in forward motion. Thus by this reasoning the eclipse of this week was influenced by its relationship to solar movements of the future as well as to solar movements of the past, and, if you can believe it, it is by this reasoning that Julius Cæsar may have been moved to cross the Rubicon, perhaps by the results of the London naval conference, and perhaps even by the reported fluctuations of the Gulf Stream!

These deductions will interest the physicist greatly, but is there not an even more significant truth which may be embedded in Dr. Lewis's fascinating suggestion? When Dr. Lewis describes time, not as a one-way stream of experience but as a continuous converging, does he not tend to lift what is commonly called time entirely out of the realm of the finite? And if "time"—indeed past and future—has this quality of unity, does time, as such, exist at all?

Editorial Notes

And now they are flying in order that they may delve underground. A Canadian mining company is proposing to buy a fleet of planes costing more than $1,000,000 to prospect the new Coppermine River district in northwest Canada. And so with the amortization of that $1,000,000, copper consumers will have bought a fleet of airplanes without being aware of it.

Small-town forces in Connecticut have organized a campaign for state aid in improving back-country roads. Would it be surprising if, a few years hence, they would be glad to pay quite a price to have some of those unimproved back-country dirt roads back again?

A publication recently defined a screen-grid tube as simply a tetrode, which differs from a triode in that an additional electrode has been added to regulate the electrobic flow between the anode and the cathode. Now you know all about it.

Add to signs of dryness ahead: The Bartenders' International League of America is now known as the Beverage Dispensers' International League of America.

If "Planet X," or the companion body discovered by the Observatory at Ottawa, should prove to be a comet, thereby would hang a tale.

Congressional Reporters

WHEN Cicero spoke in the Roman Senate, his remarks were reported by Tyro, his slave. That was more than 2000 years ago. Were Cicero in the United States Congress today his words would be taken down by men whom he would regard as peers. At any rate, they are so regarded by the men there today.

The official reporters of congressional debates are twelve men, divided equally between the Senate and the House. Some have been in active service for more than a quarter of a century. The dean of the House shorthand men, Reuel Small, has been there for over thirty years.

What a mighty volume of words has fallen during that thirty-year period. How many of them have fallen on the little note pad of Small no one can accurately say, but a rough calculation has estimated the number to be approximately 50,000,000.

Many brands of oratory have been represented in that great torrent of words. The orators have been fast and slow, lucid and unintelligible. Some have bellowed out their words, others have spoken in near whispers. The accents have smacked of every section of the country, and some other countries.

The range of words has run the gamut of the dictionary, and no doubt there have been some that couldn't be found in a dictionary—at least not in one meant for school children. In any event, they all have gone down in the reporters' little lined notebooks, for their quick intelligence and lightning-like hands do not miss. Moreover they have gone down at the rate of from 125 to 280 words a minute.

One of the fastest talkers that reporters were assigned to "catch" was Representative Henry Underwood Johnson, a member from Indiana, who left the House in 1898.

And on the other hand the slowest of the House orators was Representative John Calhoun Bell, of Colorado, who served in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses. Representative Bell spoke so slowly that it was almost possible to record his remarks in longhand.

Generally speaking, it is the opinion of the older reporters that the representatives of today talk considerably faster than did those of a quarter of a century ago. This is probably due to the large membership of the House and to the necessity for limiting the speaking time of the members.

When some of the reporters began reporting, the membership of the House was 340; today it is 435. To permit all of these men to talk, it has become necessary to limit the time of each individual. The consequence is that the members speed up their remarks in order to finish before the gavel falls.

The reporters do most of their work while on their feet, and frequently they have to follow the orating members around the floor. Each reporter writes for about fifteen minutes, or long enough to write an amount which will fill a page and a half of the Congressional Record. After he is relieved, he goes into his office and dictates into a phonograph. The record of this is then given to an amanuensis, who translates the words on a typewriter.

If the member wants to read proof on his remarks, the transcript is sent to him; if he does not, it is sent directly to the Government Printing Office for inclusion in the Congressional Record.

In the "old days" there was a widespread custom among the members of inserting "applause" in their speeches even when there had been no applause, but this practice largely has been given up.

Only one man is in the House today who was there when the dean of the House shorthand men first came to Washington, and that is Henry Allen Cooper, of Wisconsin. "Tsar" Reed, of Maine, was Speaker of the House at the time.

Many were the parliamentary giants in Congress at that time. There was Nelson Dingley Jr., of Maine; Sereno Payne, of New York; John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; W. Peters Hepburn, of Iowa; J. W. Bailey, of Texas, and Uncle Joe Cannon, of Illinois. At that time Cannon was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the country had not yet begun to cry out at "Cannonism."

E. S.

A Road in Paraguay

THE barefooted Paraguayan driver of our car shouts a farewell in quaint Guarani tongue; and with loud clatter, the clink of chains, and a chorus of barking dogs, the strange old town fades away behind us.

Here is a novel road, full of color. The rich red earth, tinted with terra cotta, siena and yellow ocher, harmonizes well with the brilliant tropical green of enormous banana leaves, bamboo canes and palm trees. The air is laden with perfume of orange groves and wild flowers, and the hillside is one mass of pink blossoms of the noble lapacho tree.

Stately women clad in many colors amble along the roadway with great earthenware pots, containing mandioca, fruit and flowers, balanced on their heads, and in some cases chubby brown babies with jet black hair tied to their backs, or tucked under a sash round their waists. Some of the more stylish sport dainty boots poised on their heads, ready to put on when they reach the town.

A "carreta" with enormous wheels, drawn by bullocks and burros pulling side by side, rolls along with its load of sugar cane, citrons and oranges—together with the whole family, including the baby and the mongrel dogs. The road comes to an end and one enters a "picada," or clearing through the forest. Here everything changes. The going is now rough—a succession of holes and ruts over which we bump along for miles.

In many places the "picada" completely closes in above, shutting out the sky with dense green creepers, fern trees and tropical plants. Gigantic hardwood trees shoot up on either side, forcing their way through lush undergrowth, and rank, clinging creepers. For fifty feet or more these trees put forth no leaves, reserving all their strength to rise above the tangled mass of jungle, until they reach the open sky above, where they spread forth their beautiful branches to the sun.

The agouti, queer little rodents, so much like large guinea pigs, defy the approaching traveler until the last minute and then scamper away, grunting their disapproval. Of a sudden the car is brought to a stop.

In the few moments' ensuing silence delightful messages come from the depths of the woods: the tuneful whistle of the blue tinamou, the rich cooing of the curassow, the "chorus" of a solitary water hen and the tapping of the woodpecker, or carpenter, as he is so appropriately called in Paraguay.

Presently comes the driver's warning, "Cuidao!" and we dash under the rich red-flowered branches of a ceiba tree, or charge through a bush of dazzling cina-cina, with its rich yellow bloom, to climb aboard.

Then the quiet forest glades are rudely awakened by the roar of an open exhaust, and curious Guarani children rush out of their little thatch huts to stare with amazement at this new messenger of civilization.

Comes a height where the rapid-flowing Paraguay River is seen in all its glory, bearing down floating islands of tangled masses of green, garlanded with beautiful Victoria Regia lilies. A schooner rides lazily at its moorings near the bank, with the gangway alive with laughing, white-robed Guarani girls, bringing baskets of golden fruit on their heads, from a pile of oranges on the shore.

There are little shrines by the roadside, decked with flowers, Indian women selling delicious chipa bread made of mandioca and cheese, or beautiful handmade Nanduty lace; little children practicing the art of carrying things on their heads, diminutive burros bearing precious loads of mother and child, fruit and vegetables to market, and little, one-roomed huts of bamboo and mud nestling among orange groves, banana trees and pawpaws, each with a little plantation of cotton or cassava.

Our journey is over. We climb aboard the schooner, and the kaleidoscopic Paraguayan road, fading into the spacious distance, draws nearer in memory.

L. F. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

Special Horn on Queen's Car

A SPECIAL horn, sounding four musical notes, has been fitted to Queen Mary's private motor-car. Owing to the increased traffic in London, it has been found more and more difficult to make a way clear for the Queen's car, which is not painted in the maroon and red colors of other royal cars, and consequently is not so easily distinguished by the police. This is the car which Her Majesty uses for private visits and shopping expeditions. On several occasions of late the Queen has been delayed by traffic blocks. To obviate this the new horn has been fitted, and steps have been taken to make all policemen on point duty acquainted with the distinctive notes. King George is the only member of the royal family who takes advantage of the regal privilege of having no distinguishing number plates on his car. Queen Mary and the princes all prefer to comply with the ordinary motor regulations, though the majority of the royal cars are painted in the well-known maroon and red color scheme.

Free Concerts for Everyone

The jubilee celebrations of the Guildhall School of Music, which are to come off with full musical honors in a short time, has focused the attention of musical London, both amateur and professional, on the fine opportunities that England's capital presents for the teaching and training of musicians of all sorts. Indeed, together with the Royal College of Music and the Royal Academy of Music, it forms a most powerful force in the dissemination of sound musical education in England. But what is perhaps less known is that even the lay public can benefit from the existence of these three institutions by attending the large number of free concerts that are given at each of them not only by their pupils, but also by professional musicians.

Barrel Organ Disappearing

A curious consequence of the undoubtedly growing interest in music is that the barrel organ is rapidly disappearing from London streets. Only a few years ago, it seems, there were about twenty barrel organs grinding out popular music-hall hits in Soho alone. Today a close investigation disclosed only two in the same district. Indeed, according to an Italian maker of barrel organs, who has been engaged in his trade for about fifty years, the number of barrel organs in London has declined by 60 per cent since the war. But though no longer in fashion in England, barrel organs are still being manufactured in their hundreds in London. They are chiefly exported to Africa and Asia, in the less civilized parts of which there is apparently a brisk demand for old-fashioned English tunes.

Two Boats, But a Single Log

Cambridge and Oxford are often called sister universities. It appears that the boats in which their rival crews raced against one another on the Thames this year were made from the same log of cedar wood. The two boats are identical in length, being both sixty-two feet, six inches long. The beam is not quite the same, being twenty-three and three-quarters inches in the case of Cambridge and one-eighth inch less than this for Oxford. This is because the members of the Cambridge crew are on the average two pounds each heavier than their rivals.

Who Got the Biggest Piece?

Although the time-honored ceremony of "tossing the pancake" at Westminster School takes place regularly every Shrove Tuesday, there is generally some little incident which serves to make each one a little different from its predecessors. It is seldom that the school chef makes any mistake in the throwing, but it is generally a puzzling task for the head to say which boy has retrieved the largest piece. This year there was no difficulty in this respect. When, after two minutes' scrimmage by the nineteen selected boys, "time" was called, a boy rejoicing in the quite un-English name of I. S. Ivanovic emerged with practically the whole pancake squashed into a ball. Being fortunate enough to catch it as it fell, he threw himself flat on the floor on his face, where he waited while the struggle took place above him.

Paddington Station Plans

A scheme of development by the Great Western Railway is announced whereby daily breadwinners, traveling backward and forward between the heart of the City of London, where a large proportion of them work, and their home in the country as far west as Slough, the junction for Windsor, will be saved the troublesome change of trains at Paddington Station they have hitherto been subjected to. The scheme is to cost £1,000,000. It is to provide for the remodeling of that large and drafty terminal, Paddington Station, which is to be confined eventually to long-distance traffic. Local trains will then run through by the Metropolitan Railway to Bishop's Road Station, and thus on to the City. Bishop's Road Station is also to be extended and rebuilt, and a new wing added to the Great Western Hotel, Praed Street.